12 PAGES. **The New-York Times.** 12 PAGES.

VOL. XLIV..NO. 13,485. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

# PONIATOWSKI'S RENT UNPAID

## CLERK OF THE PRINCE'S EDITORIAL SANCTUM WITHOUT WAGES.

**Would-Be Contributors to La Revue Franco-Americaine, of Which the Last Descendant of Poland's Kings Announced He Would Be Editor and Publisher, Sad Because the Magazine Is So Illusory—But His Honeymoon May Excuse Him.**

Prince Andre Louis Leopold Charles Marie Poniatowski is not taking the surest way of making the magazine which he announced he would begin publishing next February an assured success.

The Prince is somewhere in Europe on a honeymoon, with his bride, who was Miss Elizabeth Sperry of Stockton, Cal., a sister of Mrs. W. H. Crocker of San Francisco. They were married Oct. 6.

Before they were married Prince Poniatowski had a great many things to say about La Revue Franco-Americaine, of which he was to be the editor. He engaged offices at 27 West Thirtieth Street, and hired a clerk, a young Frenchman, with command of several languages, named Eisele.

Now, there is a "For Rent" sign in the window of the office, and the clerk has obtained another situation. The landlord has taken possession of Prince Poniatowski's effects in the sanctim of La Revue Franco-Americaine to satisfy a bill for four months' rent at $25 a month, and the clerk is bewailing the days and weeks and months he passed as the Prince's staff at the unremunerative wages of $8 per week in wind.

There are others interested in Prince Poniatowski's whereabouts, the probable length of his stay abroad, and his pecuniary standing. When the prospectus of the new review was issued it attracted wide attention among literary people, especially in the French colony. Articles for publication in La Revue Franco-Americaine were prepared with great care, and many of them were illustrated extensively and expensively. The authors of these articles were led to believe that there was a sure market for them at 27 West Thirtieth Street.

For a number of weeks these articles have been offered to La Revue Franco-Americaine. Some of them were sent by mail and some carried to the office by their authors. It was understood in the French colony that the new magazine was to be equal if not superior to any of the American magazines in the quality of the paper used, the printing, and the excellence of the illustrations. There was therefore the keenest competition among the litterateurs of the colony, all of whom wished to appear in the first number.

Since Prince Poniatowski's wedding, at which his father, who was Napoleon III.'s Master of the Horse, was a conspicuous figure, and Comte De Léon the best man the only occupant of the editorial and business office of La Revue Franco-Americaine has been the sad-eyed clerk, with the command of many languages but no dollars, who was dependent on his sister for his living.

It was the clerk who was longing to see the Prince or the Prince's dollars whom the literateurs found when they went to the editorial and business office of La Revue Franco-Americaine to offer their precious articles for publication in the magazine which was to eclipse all others and bring fame to its contributors. The clerk, with all his command of languages, had only one remark with which to meet the offers of contributions:

"I know nothing about the acceptance or rejection of articles, nor who will form the editorial staff of La Revue Franco-Americaine. I have written to the Prince at Paris, where he is spending his honeymoon with his beautiful bride. You must have a little patience, please."

Thus the sad-eyed polyglot would turn away the expectant, eager authors and return to his musings as to when the Prince was likely to remember that he had obligations in the country which had given to him his beautiful bride.

Thus was inspiration stifled and budding genius nipped in the bud.

It was not until the sister of the clerk with much learning, but little worldly wisdom, had complained to Prince Poniatowski's landlord of the heathen treatment of the staff by the editor that the attention of the landlord was so called to the Prince's affairs that he decided to step in and investigate the financial standing of La Revue Franco-Americaine. He knew that the Prince was four months in arrears of rent, but he also knew that his tenant was a Prince.

His investigation disclosed the Prince's ungrateful treatment of the faithful clerk, whose sole dependence was his knowledge of tongues and the Prince's promises. The Prince's baseness waked the resentment of the world-hardened landlord. But his information was not obtained from the clerk, who was too faithful to his titled employer to tell any outsider, especially anybody not literary, that his salary had been unpaid for months.

Charles S. Peck, the agent of the building in which the Prince established his sanctum, is willing to rent the former sanctum to anybody who wants lodgings.

"I have a very poor opinion of the Prince's business ability, to say the least," said Mr. Peck yesterday. "Not to pay me the rent was bad enough. But it was a breach of good manners not to pay his faithful clerk. I sympathized so with the young man that I secured him a situation with an auctioneer, where he will receive his wages regularly.

"Last Spring, when the outlook for letting houses was poor, the Prince called on me and told me that he was about establishing a French review, and would like to hire the parlor floor of 27 West Thirtieth Street. In view of the possibilities, I let him have the parlor floor for $25 a month. The Prince said later on that he would probably need the whole building. I believed him. He also said that it was unnecessary to waste any money. This, of course, appeared logical. But he must have spent nearly $100, however, in gold lettering for the window. I have locked up the place, and have, pending legal proceedings, taken charge of the contents. Four months' rent, $100, is owing. The Prince's secretary, M. Eisele, paid me one month's rent. He has taken possession of a 'roll' desk which was in the sanctum. Perhaps it was his own property.

"I wrote a courteous communication to Prince Poniatowski, but he did not have the courtesy to reply to me. He sent my letter to the secretary, who paid me $25.

"The Prince had better keep out of my way, or I might tell him some disagreeable truths. He has abused my kindness in giving him an eighteen-hundred-dollar floor at desk-room rates. As a friend he does not pan out satisfactorily, in my opinion."

Prince Poniatowski is known in this country as a promoter of enterprises. He traces his pedigree back for 752 years to Count Torelli of Lombardy, who emigrated from Italy to Poland. He is a grandson of Augustus Stanislaus, the last King of Poland. He was born in Paris thirty-one years ago. His brother, Prince Charles, married Miss Catherine Maude Ely Goddard, sister of E. Ely Goddard of this city.

## MAY BE KEPT A YEAR IN DESUETUDE.

**Republicans Not Sure of Organizing the Congress Till December, 1895.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Unless the President shall find some pressing call for the use of the Fifty-fourth Congress before December, 1895, the Republicans will have to wait a year to begin to enjoy the lead in the Senate and the House of Representatives that they appear to have gained by the elections of Tuesday last. Nothing except a very great exigency, such as was the demand for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, would constrain the President to call together the House of Representatives in extra session. The Senate can only meet in extra session upon the proclamation of the President. It is customary for an outgoing President to call an extra session of the Senate to confirm the early appointments of a new President. An extra session of the Senate in the middle of a President's term may be avoided.

Some calculations to show that the Republicans will reorganize the Senate on March 4 have apparently overlooked the fact that the President may not afford the Republicans the opportunity to reorganize the upper branch until December, 1895. The Democrats will be secure up to March 3, 1895. There is a short-term Senator to be chosen in each of the States of North Carolina, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming. Supposing these Senators to be all chosen in opposition to the Democrats, the Democrats still would have forty votes. The Republicans would have forty-one if the four short-term men should come in. The Democrats would have their own party and, in addition, could command the votes, up to March 3, of Stewart, Kyle, and Allen, all of whom are indebted to the Democrats for committee places and patronage accorded to them. Stewart was taken off the Appropriations Committee by the Republicans, and the Democrats gave him the Chairmanship of Mines and Mining, a committee he desired to have. Peffer is also in some degree obliged to the Democrats, but he cannot be regarded as a safe ally, and it is understood that he longs to rejoin the Republicans. But with forty-four Senators, and the Vice President holding the casting vote, reorganization can be postponed until December, 1895, as stated.

Some doubt is expressed here of the possibility of concerted action by the North Carolina Legislature in the attempt to fill the short term by the election of a Republican. A squabble in the Legislature may defer an election so long as to deprive the State of a Republican or Populist vote until after March 3. So the outlook for the place holders in the Senate is better by nearly a year than it has appeared in some of the calculations published.

## REW HAS HIS OWN DETECTIVES.

**Says His Son's Body Is Hidden Within Twenty Miles of Ithaca.**

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Sheriff Seaman, who has had charge of the investigation in the matter of the missing student Rew, was interviewed this morning. When shown the statement of Rew's father, he said:

"All there is about it is told there. I have no proof that young Rew was murdered. On the day he left the university a young man was seen in Danby stopping at a farmhouse for some milk. That was the last seen of him. It may have been Rew and it may have been some one else. We are still investigating."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—E. B. Rew, father of the missing Cornell student, who yesterday made the statement that he had proof positive that his son was murdered, was to-day shown the dispatch from Ithaca. Mr. Rew said:

"What the Ithaca Chief of Police says he thinks is true. But I have detectives on the scene who know more than the police at Ithaca.

"The body of my boy is hidden somewhere within twenty miles of Ithaca. It has been moved once. I know this much to be true, and will tell more as soon as the detectives have made their report. They have assured me that there is positive evidence that Fred's body is hidden in a place not far from where he was last seen alive.

"Naturally, the police there would deny the murder. The publicity of the facts hurts the college and town. I have had this to fight against since the boy disappeared. I have offered a reward of $500 for the return of the body, and no questions asked, and expect to get it. Of course, I want the murderer or murderers punished, but expect the county to look after that part of the case when the detectives get them ferreted out, which they expect to do in a very short time."

## MAY RETIRE FROM THE CABINET.

**The Attorney General Said to be Anxious to Return to His Law Practice.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Attorney General Olney, in conversation with intimate friends during the past few months, has expressed himself as anxious to return to private life, stating that the drudgery and responsibility of the position were wearing on him.

His private law practice, it is said, is even now worth from $30,000 to $40,000 a year, and would be largely increased if he were free from official trammels. It is also asserted that Mr. Olney, when he accepted the office of Attorney General, which he did with reluctance, made it a condition that he might resign before the expiration of his term if he found the duties distasteful. That time, it is said, is near at hand.

Mr. Olney's relations with the President are of the closest character, and his intimate friends believe that he has remained in the Cabinet thus far at the President's solicitation.

In the event of Attorney General Olney's tendering his resignation, the possibility is suggested that to William L. Wilson might be tendered a seat in the Cabinet. This, however, is a matter upon which no intimation has been had, directly or indirectly, from the President.

**Appointed Indian Commissioner.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President has appointed ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elbert B. Monroe of Tarrytown, N. Y. The office carries no salary, only traveling expenses being allowed. The place of meeting of the commission, of which there are nine members, is generally in New-York City, where most of the contracts for supplies for the Indians are let and over which the commission has control. The other members of the commission are Merrill E. Gates, Chairman, Amherst, Mass.; E. Whitlesey, Secretary, Washington, D. C.; Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; William D. Walker, Fargo, N. D.; William H. Lyon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, and Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**The Steamship Rhynland Not Lost.**

It was not until 2 P. M. yesterday that the agents of the Red Star Line in this city received a cable report of the arrival of the steamship Rhynland at Antwerp. Manager Wright of the International Navigation Company said Thursday that the steamship had not been reported through the maritime agencies nor through any other agency, but that he had no fear for the safety of the vessel.

Mr. Wright cabled to Antwerp yesterday morning and received an answer that the Rhynland had arrived on Monday evening. The steamship, the agents say, must have passed the Lizard in a fog, or she would have been reported.

**One of a Robber Band Killed.**

LANDER, Wyoming, Nov. 9. — Three masked men entered E. C. Enderly's store, at Thermopolis, to-day, and with guns compelled to give them $1,300. Enderly and others pursued the robbers, and fatally shot one, who was recognized as "Jack" Snyder. The others escaped with most of the plunder.

# PRINCESS WANTS HER WHEEL

## MR. BOWMAN SOLD IT BY MISTAKE TO MRS. JESSIE KIRKLAND.

**As a Result Justice McMahon, Princess Hatzfeldt, Mrs. Kirkland, the Bicycle Dealer, and the Wheel Are in a Tangle Which the Justice Will Try to Straighten Out This Morning—Mr. Bowman's Struggle to Rectify His Terrible Mistake.**

Justice McMahon will try to straighten out a case in the Yorkville Police Court this morning in which Mrs. Jessie B. Kirkland, Princess Hatzfeldt, Sidney B. Bowman, and a bicycle seem to be inextricably mixed.

The trouble arose because Mrs. Kirkland and Princess Hatzfeldt wanted to ride the same wheel, according to Mr. Bowman, and Mr. Bowman was unable to adjust matters in a manner that would satisfy them both.

Mrs. Kirkland, who is the wife of George Kirkland, banker, of 18 New Street and 153 West End Avenue, is an enthusiastic cyclist, who, having become tired of her old wheel, sent for another to Mr. Bowman, who deals in bicycles and has a cycling school.

Mr. Bowman sent two wheels to her on trial, one of which Mrs. Kirkland returned by her maid within a few days, keeping the other.

This act on the part of Mrs. Kirkland caused all the trouble, for if she had returned the other wheel no police court proceedings would ever have been had.

It appeared that the other, the one that Mrs. Kirkland kept, was the favorite roadster of Princess Hatzfeldt, a one-time pupil of Mr. Bowman in the art of cycling, and that she sent a request to Mr. Bowman that he send her the wheel at the time Mrs. Kirkland had it and before it had ingratiated itself sufficiently in Mrs. Kirkland's affections to lead her to desire to pay its price, $75, in a lump sum.

Mr. Bowman was naturally in a quandary as to what to do, and appearances indicated to his mind that between the two women he and his wheel would fall to the ground, and so, like a good business man, he demanded of the Kirkland family either $75 spot cash, or the wheel.

Times being hard and cash scarce, Mrs. Kirkland tried to keep the wheel by offering to pay $30 down and the balance in monthly installments of $10 each. Mr. Bowman refused the offer, and insisted on having the wheel.

In his wrath at being refused the wheel he retained a lawyer, whose store of legal learning was drawn upon, when Mr. Kirkland tendered a check in full for the wheel, which Mr. Bowman declined to receive after his legal adviser had informed him that a check is not cash.

By this time all the parties to the controversy were thoroughly angry, except the Princess and the wheel. The Princess knew nothing of it, and the wheel expressed no preference as to which of the fair claimants should possess it.

Mr. Bowman having learned that a check is not cash, had great respect for the law, and immediately invoked its aid by obtaining a summons from the Yorkville Court that called in legal form for Mrs. Kirkland to appear, and state why she did not return the wheel in accordance with Mr. Bowman's demand.

Mrs. Kirkland, her husband, and two domestics, although the summons did not mention the whole household, attended the court last Monday, but Mr. Bowman was unavoidably absent.

Justice McMahon settled the matter for the time being by tearing up the summons, but Mr. Bowman renewed his application the next day, and obtained another summons, one that was returnable Thursday.

When this summons was served it was evident to Mrs. Kirkland that she also must have legal advice, and so she retained Roger A. Pryor, Jr., a lawyer, who appeared in court Thursday, and his client, on his advice, remained at home.

Justice McMahon listened to Mr. Pryor, Jr., and, after he had finished, directed him to produce his client Friday. When the case was called yesterday, Mr. Pryor and other members of his firm again appeared, and in unison stated that their client was absent by their advice.

This trifling with the dignity of the court angered Justice McMahon, and he ordered that a complaint be drawn up and sworn to by Mr. Bowman, and that Mrs. Kirkland be in court to-day. This display of the majesty of the law had its effect on Mr. Pryor, Jr., and he, after consultation with his partners, made assurance that he would have Mrs. Kirkland in court to-day.

The declarations of Mr. Bowman are practically all denied by Lawyer Pryor, Jr. The matter will require close consideration by Justice McMahon to enable him to do justice to the wheel, Princess Hatzfeldt, Mrs. Kirkland, and Mr. Bowman.

The trial will begin at 9:30 A. M. to-day, and a battle royal may result, as all of the lawyers are "fighting mad," and the Justice has ceased to be amiable.

**Her Love Hopeless, She Took Poison.**

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—Mary A. Harold, twenty-eight years old, of 125 West Sixty-first Street, New-York City, who came here Wednesday night to ask Patrick Welch, a hostler, to marry her, tried to kill herself with poison in the Broadway House, Chelsea, after he had refused her. She is in the Frost Hospital and may recover. She says she became acquainted with Welch, who is twenty-two years old, in New-York four months ago, but the acquaintanceship was ended suddenly a month later when the young man secretly came to this city. Welch's home is in Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Mississippi Officials Not Indicted.**

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9.—The Federal Grand Jury, by an overwhelming vote, today refused to indict the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor, arraigned on affidavit of W. J. Burns of the United States Secret Service, by direction of Chief Hazen, supported by Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney, alleging counterfeit of United States currency and national bank notes in the matter of the printing of the Mississippi special warrants.

**Jesse Haller Pursued by a Posse.**

DURANGO, Col., Nov. 9.—Jesse Haller, who killed Frank Carpenter near Cortez last Spring, started out yesterday, vowing to kill the entire Carpenter family. He met a brother of Carpenter and a man named Day, witnesses of the former shooting, and opened fire, killing Carpenter and dangerously wounding Day, and killing their horses. A posse is in pursuit. A woman and several children had a narrow escape from the bullets.

**Protection for Garden Truck.**

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The managers of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva were in conference this afternoon with State Agricultural Commissioner Schraub. Among the subjects discussed was the progress of the work of the managers in their investigation, having as its object the protection of the extensive garden-truck industry on Long Island from destructive insects. Eight thousand dollars was appropriated by the last Legislature for this purpose.

Yale vs. Lehigh.—Football at Polo Grounds today, 3 P. M. Admission, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Seats on sale at Spalding's and Tyson's.—Adv.

## SECRETARY LAMONT TO DECIDE.

**All Estimates and Requisitions with Recommendations to Go to Him.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Lamont has decided that all estimates and requisitions shall come before him, even when the Chiefs of Bureaus do not approve of the recommendations of a subordinate officer.

This determination is the result of a controversy between Gen. Schofield and an officer in command of a post, who advised that certain repairs be made to buildings. An estimate of the cost was submitted, but the officers who were in a position to pass upon the matter in forwarding it to the War Department, disapproved the recommendations, and finally Gen. Schofield added his disapproval.

The subject, under the system which has obtained to this time, was supposed to be dropped. The post commander, however, did not propose that his opinion should be shelved in this manner, and somehow the question reached the acting Secretary.

The result is that all estimates and requisitions will be sent to the Secretary with the remarks, favorable or unfavorable, which may be made by the authorities through whom the papers are transmitted.

## WANT A COLD-WATER LAUNCHING.

**The W. C. T. U. Asks that Champagne Be Not Poured on the St. Louis.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 9.—The time-honored custom of breaking a bottle of champagne on the bows of a vessel when it is launched does not meet with the approval of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the union to-day the custom was condemned, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Charles H. Cramp, President of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, to-morrow, and present him with a bottle containing river water, and request him that it be used by Mrs. Cleveland on Monday in christening the St. Louis instead of a bottle of champagne.

A communication was also sent to Mrs. Cleveland notifying her of the union's action, and asking her to accede to their request, not to use champagne in christening the St. Louis.

## THREE DEAD TAKEN FROM THE RUINS.

**Many More Probably Killed by the Collapse of a Montreal Building.**

MONTREAL, Nov. 9.—By the collapse of the Montreal Street Railway Company's seven-story stone building, at Craig Street and Place d'Armes Hill, this afternoon, at least three men, and it is feared many more, were killed, and others were injured.

The names of the killed are:

MARQUIS, JOSEPH, a workman.
MONNOTTE, PIERRE, a young Frenchman.
PONGE, REGIS, of Montreal.

Twenty-one men were employed in the building, and but fifteen have been accounted for.

After the recovery of the three bodies, the Fire Brigade and a large number of policemen that were engaged in searching the ruins were obliged to suspend work until to-morrow morning, owing to lack of facilities for lighting the scene of the wrecked building.

## COTTONSEED OIL TRUST ATTACHED.

**Suit Begun in Tennessee to Forfeit the Charters of Six Companies.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The war on the cottonseed oil combine which has been threatened for a couple of weeks, broke out to-day when Attorney General Malcolm R. Patterson, acting upon information furnished by local factors and planters, entered action in the Circuit Court to forfeit the charters of the six largest companies in the world.

Their joint investments in the business represent $2,000,000, and they control mills in all parts of the cotton country. The companies that are made defendants are the Valley, Tennessee, De Soto, Gayoso, Crescent, and Southern. The companies represent eight mills, all in Memphis, the Star Mill having burned two days ago. The charges set out are the same as already published.

**Deer Hunting Begins To-day.**

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 9.—The deer-hunting season on Long Island opens to-morrow and will last until sundown Friday, Nov. 16. Many parties will start out to-morrow morning on both the south and north sides, and some lively sport is promised, as deer have been seen in greater numbers this year than in many seasons.

**Unfortunate Steam Yacht Vision.**

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 9.—The steam yacht Vision, Capt. Croker, New-York, broke a shaft in Gardiner's Bay this morning. She was picked up by the fishing steamer Cushnet, towed here, and taken later to Fordham's shipyards. The Vision lost her bowsprit last night in a collision with the steamer Sterling.

**Campaign Work Made Him Ill.**

REDFIELD, S. D., Nov. 9.—Judge Isaac Howe, the Populist candidate for Governor in the late campaign, is ill at his home in this city and there is small hope for his recovery. The excitement and fatigue of the campaign were more than he could endure. He was also affected unfavorably by his defeat by so large a majority.

**Mayor-Elect Goes to the Country.**

Mayor-elect Strong started on a short vacation yesterday afternoon. He said he needed quiet, and, quite naturally, made Philadelphia his objective point. The change from asphalt pavements to green grass will also be an agreeable and beneficial one. Mr. Strong will be gone three or four days.

**War Talk by Mr. Morton.**

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Secretary of State John Palmer has received the following telegram from Governor-elect Levi P. Morton: "Please accept thanks for your hearty congratulations. You captured the rifle pits in 1893. Now we have stormed the enemy's main line."

**Imprisonment in Place of Death.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 9.—The death sentence recently passed upon Edward J. Adams of New-Orleans for the murder of a waiter in this city has been commuted by President Diaz to twenty years' imprisonment. The American Minister interposed in Adams's behalf.

**Eight Years for Ball Player Sweeney.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9. — Charles Sweeney, formerly one of the best-known baseball players in the country, who was convicted of the murder of "Con" McManus, in a saloon quarrel, was sentenced by Judge Wallace to-day to eight years' imprisonment.

**The Office Goes with the Man.**

JERICHO, L. I., Nov. 9.—Augustus Remsen has been appointed Postmaster of this village, and will remove the office from its present quarters to his home, about a half mile from the village. The people are protesting against the change and will endeavor to prevent it.

**Execution Against a Republican Club.**

The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against the Morningside Republican Club, 1,906 Seventh Avenue, for $135, in favor of McClain, Simpson & Co., for chairs, cushions, table, desk, &c., sold between March 12 and April 6, this year.

**Safety of the Cutter Calumet.**

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 9.—The new revenue cutter Calumet, which has been expected at Chicago for several days and for whose safety fears were entertained, is safe in this port. The Captain is awaiting better weather.

# NEW BONDS WILL BE ISSUED

## FULL PROTECTION ASSURED TO THE TREASURY RESERVE.

## FIVE PER CENTS. ON A 3 PER CENT. BASIS

## President Cleveland's Plan to Further Encourage Reviving Business.

## NO WAITING FOR CONGRESS TO ACT.

**Proposals Will Be Invited for Government Bonds Similar to the February Issue—Proceeds to be Applied to Restoring and Keeping Intact the Gold Reserve and to Making Good Deficiencies Until the New Tariff Can Earn Sufficient Revenues—Gold Will Be Paid for Them and the Issue Will Be Easily Subscribed—Foreign Money Ready to Invest—Obstacles Avoided That Hindered the Last Loan.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Cleveland has decided upon a new issue of Government bonds. He intends to repair the gold reserve and to provide for its maintenance at $100,000,000. Needs of the Treasury, beyond the amount of gold that will fill the reserve, may reach from $19,000,000 to $20,000,000. Enough gold will be gathered within the Treasury to meet both requirements. The Treasury will also be so fortified that the reserve will be kept absolutely intact hereafter.

Calculations are not exact regarding the amount of money needed. On this account the call for proposals will probably not restrict bidders to a specified aggregate. By leaving the sum indefinite, bids may be accepted in amounts sufficient for all purposes.

Congress will not be asked to authorize the issue. The call will be made and the bonds placed before the meeting of that body. Present plans are to make the call within three days. Ten days will be allowed for subscriptions. The country will probably have a week prior to Thanksgiving in which to congratulate itself over the restoration of its finances. By that time, also, some of the gold sent abroad in the first half of the year will be sailing back again.

It has long been manifest to observers that the Secretary of the Treasury commanded little influence at the head of Wall Street, whatever he might possess at its foot; that the bankers on the cross streets were indisposed to seriously consider his financial capacity, and that there was, generally speaking, in the City of New-York a chilling indifference to his suggestions for the restoration of confidence in the business world. All this must have finally become apparent to the head of the Administration. At all events, broader shoulders have suddenly assumed the burden of administering financial affairs so long prescribed by custom to be borne by a subordinate.

According to the statement of the public debt of the United States, issued on Nov. 1, the gold reserve was $61,000,000, or some $40,000,000 less than the $100,000,000 that many conservative public men and business men have considered to be the minimum reserve that should at all times be retained in the Treasury in excess of all other assets, to assure gold redemption and maintain confidence in the stability and solvency of the Government. Since the present Secretary of the Treasury encroached upon the gold reserve the fact that it was not replenished to the $100,000,000 mark has been a frequent and vexatious subject of comment. Early in the Administration of Mr. Cleveland the wisdom of the issue of bonds to make good the reserve was urged upon the Secretary and the President by gentlemen whose desire to maintain unimpaired the credit abroad of the United States was inspired at once by patriotism and sound business sense.

While the President was believed to agree with the judgment of the business men from all sections, who urged a bond issue, an influence was known to be operating to prevent any issue of bonds. The encroachment upon the gold reserve continued, and, after the $100,000,000 limit had been abandoned, the old regard for the tradition that maintained it seemed to have ceased to control those who had hesitatingly broken it down. When the reserve fell so low that a bond issue became absolutely necessary, it was ascertained that the business men of New-York, who had advised an earlier issue, were smarting under a sense of injured self-respect. Their overtures to the Administration, and particularly to the Treasury, had been received with such an ill-grace, not to say rudeness, that they were disposed to be resentful and to afford no aid in placing the issue of bonds that had become imperative to supply the Treasury with gold. Overlooking what had struck them as bad treatment, some of these gentlemen came to the relief of the Administration to assure the success of the $50,000,000 loan, and to their cordial co-operation the immediate success of the loan was attributable

The President has now become convinced that it is important that the Government should ask for another loan to re-establish the gold reserve. The aversion to bonds that prevails in some sections of the country finds champions in high places, and it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury, whose unquestioned dislike of the banking class has led him to betray his feelings and to provoke on the other side an unconcealed contempt for his limited financial ability and his scant courtesy, is again opposed to such a course. The President is the head of the Administration, and the Secretary of the Treasury is but his clerk. As the President is convinced that a bond issue at this time for the replenishment of the gold reserve is essential to the strengthening of public confidence, it will be perfectly proper and entirely possible for him to do what he proposes to do, which is to direct that proposals be made through the press for bids for a loan of bonds of different denominations, at a low rate of interest, the sales to be made for gold only.

If the Treasury has been consulted about this proposed issue of bonds the information is kept inviolate by the officers of that department. If the wisdom of the policy involved be questioned by the agent of the President through whom the business must be transacted, the reputation of the President for firmness and directness when he has once resolved upon a course will leave but one way open to the man who may be dissatisfied. A President never resigns because his Secretary of the Treasury refuses to carry out a policy upon which he has resolved; but several Secretaries of the Treasury, who found themselves unable to adopt Presidential policies, have escaped embarrassment by offering their resignations.

The President's determination is the result of a careful study regarding what should be done to accelerate the movement toward business prosperity. He has made up his mind that tinkering with Congress over a low interest-bearing bond will be a waste of time. Last year's experience was convincing upon that point. The bonds will, accordingly, be issued and Congress may talk about it afterward.

Gold only will be accepted for the bonds. No other medium of exchange will be recognized. Since the reserve is pledged for the redemption of $800,000,000 of gold obligations it is to be maintained in the coin itself. The issue is intended to transfer from vaults, coffers, and hoarding places genuine treasure to the Treasury.

Having thus provided against uneasiness on account of the Government finances, the President counts upon a steady accretion from revenues sufficient to meet expenses. Improvement in general business will furnish these revenues. There will be a fair chance to test the operation of the new tariff. When the tariff law went into effect a temporary deficiency was inevitable. Official utterances and calculations definitely predicted loss to the Government in the present fiscal year. This loss will now be offset. Business interests cannot longer be distracted by forebodings of a shortage at Washington. With equanimity thus restored and prosperity hastened, the President believes that the new tariff will produce an abundant harvest.

Success for the new loan is already assured. There has been no effort to take general soundings regarding it. The President's habit of studying out a problem himself led him to consider the situation. When he decided how to act he conferred with men fitted by special business experience. The Secretary was not present. Their views not only agreed with his, but the suggestion of such a course brought voluntary assurances that the loan would be placed. Several houses, it is understood, have signified their willingness to subscribe for the bonds in sums up to $5,000,000. Pledges of this kind are also understood to have been tendered, representing in the aggregate more than $30,000,000.

This much happened when the President merely sought to feel the financial pulse. The assurances covered only what a few American houses wished to undertake. The belief had been expressed in addition that foreign houses would take large blocks of the bonds. Men interested in this direction felt confident that foreign eagerness for the bonds would absorb the issue if it were desired.

The new issue will be of the 5 per cent. series, of which there was an issue of $50,000,000 last February. It will be sold on a 3 per cent. basis. Bonds will be printed in denominations of $50, $100, $1,000, and $10,000. The upset price in the February issue was 117.223. Bonds bought at that price are quoted in the market at 119½@120. They have a good sale at those prices, after having paid their holders interest for three quarters, at the rate of 5 per cent. annually. The bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years. Sold on the same basis, the new bonds would be worth as much as the others brought, leaving out of account the premium on the others, and leaving, also, out of consideration that at the present market price investors receive a fraction less than 3 per cent. on all Government issues.

In placing the new issue it is understood that no advantage will be taken of market prices, and that the intention is to popularize the loan. Bids for large blocks make easy the work of distribution, but small bids will not be overlooked, and modest investors with gold to give for bonds will stand on a par with those who may wish to acquire them at wholesale.

Authority to issue 5 per cent. bonds was conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by an act of Congress passed Jan. 14, 1875. The Secretary of the Treasury exercised this authority in that year, and in 1879, and not again until last February. Events preceding and attending the February issue will justify the President's course now. Almost from the opening of Congress in December, that body was urged to relieve the financial situation by authorizing a short-term bond at a low rate of interest. The Administration appealed to both branches of Congress. A bill providing for 3 per cent. bonds was submitted to the Senate Finance Committee. Deficiency in the revenues had been averted by the repeal of the Sherman silver law, but that measure of correction had not been sufficient to overcome the distress to business.

By Jan. 1, gold exports having set in, the Treasury reserve reached $80,891,000. Losses were reported almost daily. On Jan. 16 Secretary Carlisle reported that the reserve had lost $20,000,000 since June 30, 1893, and that expenditures for the first six months of the fiscal year had exceeded receipts by $38,000,000. That day the gold reserve touched $74,000,000. In a letter to the Senate Financial Committee dated Jan. 13, Secretary Carlisle urged immediate action upon the 3 per cent. bill, saying that he had authority to act under the act of Jan. 14, 1875.

"On account of the high rate of interest and the time for these bonds to run," he wrote, "I am not satisfied that the emergency justifies their issue. But the financial condition of the Government is so problematical that unless authority to issue and sell shorter bonds or other obligations bearing a lower rate of interest than that specified in existing law is granted by Congress at a very early day I shall feel constrained by a sense of public duty to exercise the power already conferred, to the extent, at least, of providing an adequate coin reserve."

On the same day Mr. Bailey of Texas offered in the House a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority to issue bonds, except such authority as was conferred by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under that act could not be lawfully applied to any purposes except those specified in that act.

The Bailey resolution, although not acted upon, made it certain that a new bond bill would meet strong opposition in the House. Silver men there, and in the Senate as well, were still smarting over the repeal of the Sherman law. They took no account of the Treasury's condition, but mindful only of their own grievances, they threatened, if a 3 per cent. bill were pushed, to reopen the silver fight and to relegate the Tariff bill, then ready to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee, to the background for an indefinite period.

Convinced that a 3 per cent. bill could not be passed, Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, issued a statement in which he upheld the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds under the act of 1875. The only gain from legislation, he said, would be to secure a lower rate of interest than 5 per cent. The advantage of such a bill would be sentimental rather than real, he thought, because the Secretary had been assured that he could float the 5 per cent. bond on a 3 per cent. basis.

When it appeared that the Secretary was likely to act without specific immediate authority from Congress, the silver men offered to assist him by voting for a bond bill if he would coin the seigniorage of $55,000,000 in the Treasury and issue bonds for only the remainder of the deficiency in the Treasury. It was plain by this time that no help could be had from Congress. The urgency of the case made no impression upon those who could give relief. It was accordingly decided to move without Congress. Under date of Jan. 17 proposals for bonds were published. The gold reserve had dropped to $70,634,915, or about $10,000,000 in half a month. If it were to be repaired and the deficiency in revenues made good, an issue to yield $80,000,000 would be required. The effect of opposition in Congress so influenced Secretary Carlisle that he called for only $50,000,000.

Congressional balking had excited some general apprehension of trouble with the issue. Consequently, responses to the proposals disappointed expectations. The Secretary had announced that bids would be received until Feb. 1. That date had nearly arrived when Secretary Carlisle found it necessary to go to New-York. In The New-York Times of Jan 28 he made a statement to assure the public that no trouble could come to buyers of the bonds. He said that since the validity of the bonds had not been questioned, they would be good in the hands of buyers, regardless of the use which the Treasury Department might make of them. The following day he met the representatives of the city banks, trust companies, and financial institutions at the Sub-Treasury, and demonstrated to them that the issue would be valid. On Jan. 30, when Mr. Carlisle returned to this city, New-York subscriptions were pledged for $28,000,000. On Jan. 31 they were increased to $45,850,000, including $3,000,000 pledged through Boston connections. By the morning of Feb. 1 New-York bankers announced themselves ready to take the entire issue. When the issue had been placed it appeared that New-York had taken 95 per cent. of it. The gold reserve in the Treasury had dropped on Feb. 1 to $65,500,000. In the New-York banks lay $118,283,937 in gold. The bank reserve in excess of legal requirements was $109,043,000.

Adding the premium to the face value of the bonds, the Treasury obtained more than $58,000,000 for the issue, increasing the reserve to about $114,000,000. It has since then been reduced below $55,000,000, while the banks have regained much of their gold, besides having meanwhile helped out the Treasury with $7,000,000 for export demands. Their surplus reserve is now $63,000,000.

In dealing with the present situation the President will, it is understood, avoid the obstacles which beset the February loan, and that forthcoming bonds will be issued "for the purposes of the Government." Business anxiety ought now to be relieved, and the improvement expected to follow will preclude the necessity of a further issue. The step about to be taken has been under consideration by the President since the adjournment of Congress. He is satisfied that it will fully restore business confidence, and those to whom his views have been submitted not only sustain him in them, but they believe that in solving in a fashion characteristic of himself this important problem he will add to the series of substantial benefits for which the country holds itself grateful to him.

## WALL STREET READY TO JUMP.

**Activity Created by a Mere Rumor—Ready Now for a Boom.**

How well the bond plans have been guarded has been shown by the general ignorance of them in the financial district. Wall Street's reputed alertness failed utterly until yesterday to serve the stock market. Reports starting from sources not located reached yesterday's market. Stock operators seized them, by intuition, as if they bore the impress of truth. A boom in stocks resulted. Every property in the active list got the upward impulse, and the market became suddenly bullish Prices closed near the top, with gains averaging 1 per cent. for the prominent stocks. Even grain and cotton turned for the better.

In spite of the day's record, the bond reports were not credited by many whose business it is to keep informed upon financial subjects. Some bank Presidents put no faith in them. They had not been consulted. This departure from time-worn custom made them skeptical. They attributed the stock movement to manipulation or called it a spurt in the line of improvement which has been in evidence since the passage of the tariff law.

With lack of information in these quarters, it may be easily understood that the great majority who partook of the good things in the market enjoyed them only as followers. They leaped into the current and were swept with it into handsome profits.

Men who knew of the President's plans, while not proclaiming them, would not absolutely deny their knowledge. As a result of their discussion, one of them consented to eliminate some of the errors that had crept into the common reports.

He said there had been no intention of making the loan exclusive. The President had asked the opinions to satisfy himself regarding its urgency and its prospects. He

# RUSSIA DRAPED IN MOURNING

## THE DEAD CZAR'S FUNERAL WILL TAKE PLACE NOV. 17.

**The Train Bearing the Body on Its Way to Moscow, Where It Will Arrive To-morrow—The Period of Mourning Is to Last a Year—How the Imperial Family Will Observe This Period—A Mitigation of the Rules for the Czarina and Grand Duchesses.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The funeral of Alexander III. will take place on Nov. 17. This date has been set definitely, and the Russian Ambassadors and Ministers who had been notified that the funeral would take place on the 20th were requested to-day to hasten their preparations to return.

Persons of all classes are hurrying by thousands to the towns at which the funeral train will halt for the celebration of masses. The body is expected to arrive in Moscow on Sunday.

An official order as to the period of mourning has been issued. The mourning will last one year. The Czar and the Grand Dukes will be in full mourning to the end of the period. The Czarina and the Grand Duchesses will be in full mourning for three months. At the close of every third month of the remaining nine they will lay aside part of their mourning, thus resuming gradually their usual habits. High Russian officials are required to keep their rooms and houses draped for a year.

On the occasion of the funeral of the Czar 25,000 of St. Petersburg's poor will be provided with dinners.

The diagnosis of the case of the late Czar by the five doctors attending him—Drs. Leyden, Zakharin, Hirsch, Popoff, and Wedjaminoff—was officially published here this morning. It tallies throughout with the various interviews with Prof. Leyden, and adds that an autopsy by five Russian anatomists shows that his Majesty's death was due to paralysis of the heart consequent upon degenerate muscles, hypertrophy of the heart, and granular atrophy of the kidneys.

MOSCOW, Nov. 9.—The funeral arches and other signs of mourning multiply from hour to hour. The streets of the city look as if they were cut between walls of solid black and white. Black-framed portraits of Alexander III. are seen in hundreds of windows. Several rich families have brought decorators from St. Petersburg to drape their houses. The United States Consul is flying the Stars and Stripes wound with crape.

The mourning shops are filled with buyers, and the goldsmiths and silversmiths are working their men day and night to fill the orders for memorial wreaths. The Siberian Cossacks' corps will send to the Cathedral a silver wreath eight feet in diameter, with crossed sword and sceptre, joined in the middle with a crown. The nobility and landed proprietors of Odessa and Moscow have ordered many silver wreaths with palm branches crossed upon them. The Italian, French, and English colonies of Moscow have ordered pieces of similar design.

The Grand Duke Sergius and a party of uniformed officials, their breasts ablaze with decorations, arrived at the station with several ladies of the Court about 4 o'clock. In anticipation of their coming, the building had been covered with black and white. They were met by the principal officials of the city, and, after a cordial exchange of greetings, were taken to the palace.

A second funeral train accompanied the one bearing the body of the Czar as far as this city. Emperor Nicholas accompanied the body only as far as Sebastapol, where he boarded the Russian cruiser Oriel en route for St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Prof. Leyden made his appearance at the Charlie University this evening before an immense crowd of students. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He asked the pardon of his audience for not going into the details of the Czar's death. His visit to the bedside of the Czar, he said, was a serious and sorrowful mission, which now belongs to the history of the world, and was an experience that would ever be impressed upon his memory.

WARSAW, Nov. 9.—Many Polish Catholic priests who were arrested for refusing to swear allegiance to Nicholas II., have taken the oath, and have been released. The report that the Bishop of Lublin was arrested for reading the oath in Polish, has been denied.

Lieut. Boborykin has been deprived by a court-martial of his military and nobility ranks and sentenced to servitude for life in Siberia for implication in a plot against the life of the Czar.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Abbé Garnier, editor of Le Peuple Français, presided over a meeting in the Maison du Peuple, yesterday, at which it was decided to open subscriptins for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Alexander III.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Daily News' correspondent in Vienna confirms the report that Gen. Gourko, military Governor of Warsaw, has received a petition for the release of the Kilinski convicts. The correspondent adds that more Catholic priests in Russian Poland have been arrested or suspended for refusing to swear allegiance to the Czar. Among them, he says, are the Bishops of Lublin and Sandomir. The Princess Alix of Hesse is said to have interceded for some of the priests released yesterday.

The Daily News' correspondent in Paris says: "While services were in progress in Protestant and Jewish places of worship, the Catholic Church stood aloof from the universal mourning. Cardinal Richard's silent disregard of the popular wish for a requiem mass in the Cathedral of Notre Dame prompted accusations of a lack of patriotism. The Catholics then threatened to ask the Government to convert the Arc de Triomphe into a chapel and to invite the Russian Popes to say mass at an impromptu altar beneath it. Cardinal Richard has now announced a service to be held at the Cathedral of Notre Dame on the 11th. He himself will officiate and will offer prayers for Russia and France, but not for the Czar. Although the public think the Cardinal has yielded, the exception shows that really he has not.

To-night Cardinal Richard offered prayers throughout the diocese.

A Warsaw dispatch says that Gen. Gourko has commanded explicitly that the oath of allegiance must be taken in Russian.

### MEMORIAL MASS IN WASHINGTON.

**Impressive Service, with Distinguished Attendants.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Alexander III. was celebrated at the Russian Legation to-day. The celebrant was Bishop Nicolas of San Francisco. He had three assistants. The services were conducted in the drawing room of the legation. A Byzantine cross in blue velvet, embellished with five images of the Madonna and the Christ, in silver and gold, rose from a green background of palms and ferns. A number of Persian rugs, of which the prevailing tone was red, covered the floor.

Among a collection of photographs near the altar were those of Prince Gortschakoff, the ex-Chancellor of the empire; the Empress of Russia, her autograph appearing in a bold, firm hand at the bottom; the dead Emperor Alexander III., the Crown Prince Nicholas II., now his father's successor, and Queen Nathalie of Servia.

All the members of the Diplomatic Corps in the city were present, and many of the number were accompanied by their wives. They were the first to arrive, some coming as early as 9:30 o'clock. They were received at the door, upon entering, by Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, who wore his Court uniform, and his daughter. To each guest a wax candle was given, and, upon their appearance in the drawing room, where the services were held, it was lighted.

It was precisely 10 o'clock when President and Mrs. Cleveland entered the house. They were followed immediately by Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary Herbert and Miss Herbert, and Attorney General Olney and Mrs. Olney. A moment later ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster put in an appearance, and directly after came Ambassador Bayard. President and Mrs. Cleveland were escorted between the long line of diplomats ranged on both sides of the drawing room to a conspicuous position directly opposite the altar. Prince Cantacuzene and his daughter stood beside them. Next came the members of the Cabinet and their wives, with the Diplomatic Corps and the ladies accompanying them grouped around the room.

The American officials wore the conventional dark Prince Albert coats and dark trousers, and each carried in his hand a silk hat. The ladies were dressed in dark colors. The Diplomatic Corps wore their Court dress, which is a conspicuously showy one. The Japanese and Chinese Legations were both present, and, curiously enough, their representatives were grouped closely together. Each greeted the other ceremoniously, and each in turn bowed politely to the Corean Minister and his secretary when they arrived and took a position in their rear.

Meanwhile, before the guests assembled, Bishop Nicolas and his assistants, one of the number being a priest monk, were celebrating mass according to the ritual of the Greek Church. The priest monk, unlike his associates, was attired in deep black. Upon his head he wore a black hat, falling from which, and thrown back across the shoulders, hung a black veil, not dissimilar to those which women wear when in deep mourning. A loose, trailing robe, also of black material, completed his attire. When President Cleveland and his Cabinet arrived the assistants were intoning the prayers for the dead, and the air was heavy with the incense of the swinging censers.

The commemorative exercises, which consisted of prayers for the repose of the soul of the dead Emperor and prayers of forgiveness for the sins committed by him in the flesh, began with the President's arrival and lasted scarcely thirty minutes. Then there came for a moment a pause in the services. Prince Cantacuzene, leaning forward, took from the hands of the President and Mrs. Cleveland their lighted candles and extinguished them. He did this with those which his daughter and himself had been holding, and he was at once followed by Secretary Botkin of the legation, who extinguished that of Mrs. Carlisle, beside whom he was standing, and then his own. Their example was followed by the others present, and the memorial service was at an end.

### A TRANSIT OF MERCURY TO-DAY.

**The Planet Will Touch the Sun's Disk at 11 o'Clock This Morning.**

The planet Mercury will touch the sun's disk at 11 o'clock this morning, and for five hours its transit may be observed. Without the aid of a field glass, opera glass, or telescope it may not be seen. Care should be taken, also, to use in conjunction with these a piece of colored glass, as there is danger of burning the eye.

Since the year 1799 there have been fourteen of these transits, always coming in May or November. The last was on May 9, 1891, and the next will be on Nov. 4, 1901.

"Of the eight planets," says Prof. Rees of Columbia College, "Mercury is the nearest to the sun, being removed from it about 36,000,000 miles. While the earth revolves around the sun once in 365 days, Mercury makes its revolution in 88 days. Consequently it passes between us and the sun several times a year. The reason we do not see it every revolution is because of the inclination of its orbit to the earth's orbit.

"We can only see Mercury on the sun's disk when it is on the point of its orbital intersection with the earth's orbit, and when a line connecting its centre with that of the sun passes also through the centre of the earth.

"The diameter of Mercury is 3,000 miles. Owing to its proximity to the sun, we are unable to know much about it, but the heat is so intense that there is not likely to be any life there. Mercury is only visible at morning and evening twilight, and many people have never even seen it. This planet varies greatly in its distance from the earth. At the present time this distance is about 55,000,000 miles.

"The transit to-day will be eagerly observed by astronomers all over the country, who will carefully note the moment that Mercury first makes a dent in the sun's disk, and will compare that time with the calculated time to see if there is any error in their tables."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Herbert has invited the President and Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet officers and members of their families to visit the Naval Observatory to-morrow to observe the transit of Mercury. The transit is well adapted for popular entertainment, and a large temporary photo-heliograph has been constructed at the observatory, by means of which several hundred photographs will be made during the transit if the weather is favorable. The only astronomical importance attached to the occurrence, which will be the last in the present century, is in the opportunity afforded to attest the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis, which may be calculated by observing accurately the contacts between the limbs of the planet and the sun.

Mercury is invisible to the naked eye, but it may be seen through a good opera glass, though a telescope, with a three-inch objective at least, is required for any satisfactory observation of the transit.

### THE HISTORY OF MADISON SQUARE.

**Gen. Benjamin Records the Greatness of "The Heart of the City."**

Gen. W. M. Benjamin last evening read a historical sketch of Madison Square before the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

He termed the square "the heart of the metropolis" and compared it with Trafalgar Square, London, and other noted squares and places in the world.

He stated that a magazine and arsenal were built there in 1806, that it was named after James Madison in 1809, and that it was a military post during the war of 1812.

In 1823 the arsenal was abandoned and the land reverted to the city, and two years later the House of Refuge was built upon its site, which was destroyed by fire in 1839.

He spoke of the first horse cars that ran from Murray Hill down Fourth Avenue every fifteen minutes, the fare upon which was 25 cents. The square was formally opened in 1843.

The early Fifth Avenue Hotel and the surrounding buildings were described, and mention was made of the many noted military and political gatherings that have been held in its vicinity, the funeral processions of Admiral Farragut, Gens. Grant and Sherman, and others, and the statues that adorn it.

### Dinner for Ambassador Bayard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to England, was, with Mrs. Bayard, entertained at dinner to-night by Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, in their apartments at the Arlington. The table furnishings were of unusual beauty, and a full service of Venetian glass, heavily embossed in gold, was used for the first time. Yellow chrysanthemums, in a bowl of this glass, formed the centrepiece.

The guests invited to meet Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard were Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Don Dickinson, the Japanese Minister, Assistant Secretary of State Adee, and Mr. Clymer.

Miss Katherine Willard, a niece of Miss Frances Willard, arrived to-day and will be the guest of Mrs. Cleveland until Monday. Miss Willard, who was a schoolmate of Mrs. Cleveland, was a guest at the White House during President Cleveland's first Administration.

### Cotton on Alternate Years.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans Times-Democrat makes a suggestion of some originality with regard to the cutting down of the cotton production. His plan is to have the producers raise cotton only every other year. They could then plant as much land as they pleased, for there would be no danger of overproduction. There would need be no limit to the acreage, and no one would be exercised lest his neighbor should plant too much. The correspondent, however, does not say how he would market the crop, whether he would put the whole production of the crop year on the market in one season, or whether he would hold half of it for the next year. To hold, say, 7,000,000 bales of cotton for a year, would cost a great deal of money.

### Pensacola Coal Company in Trouble.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 9.—The Export Coal Company has made an assignment to F. C. Brent, President of the First National Bank of this city. The cash value of the company's assets is about $139,000, and its liabilities are slightly in excess of this amount. All contracts on hand will be carried out. It is thought the company will be reorganized.

### A $32,000 Fire in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 9.—The printing and bookbinding establishment of Albert Datz, 87 Railroad Avenue, and the cigar factory of John Edlestein, 85 Railroad Avenue, were gutted by fire to-night and the stock and machinery were destroyed. The occupants owned the buildings. Edlestein's loss will exceed $15,000 and Datz's will be $18,000. Each employed fifty hands.

# GETTING TIRED OF SCIENCE

## JURORS IN THE PASKOLA CASE MAKE COMPLAINT.

**A Great Deal of Interesting Evidence Was Given Yesterday—Expert Chemists Explained for the Defense Experiments Made with Paskola by Dr. John M. Shaller—John B. Russell of the Predigested Food Company on the Stand.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 9.—The jurors in the Paskola case are to-night taking the pleasing unction to their souls that they have heard the bulk of the testimony. For four days they have listened to chemists' and physicians' views of the human stomach, predigested foods, the effects of acids, and other complicated questions, and they have given evidence of the fact that they are by no means anxious to continue the feast of science much longer.

Just before court convened to-day for the afternoon session, one of the jurors made a brief statement. He said several of his fellows felt that they were being called upon for too great a sacrifice peculiarly in serving the State for 75 cents a day. Moreover, if the trial lasted many days more they were likely to lose their regular employment. They asked for night sessions, in order to finish the trial as quickly as possible. "Seventy-five cents a day won't build up my system," one of the twelve remarked emphatically.

As a result of this protest the court sat later than usual this afternoon. But when an adjournment was taken nobody was very hopeful that the end of the trial would be reached this week. The direct testimony of the last witness for the defense, John B. Russell of the Paskola Company, was finished, but his cross-examination promises to be long, and the State has a good deal of evidence to offer in rebuttal. It is altogether probable, therefore, that the end of the jury's labor is further away than most of the twelve hope it is.

Chilly, disagreeable weather this morning set tempers on edge, and the occasional tilts of the attorneys had a touch of viciousness about them. It was the defense's day, and from the beginning of the session to the adjournment its witnesses were examined and cross-examined. There was the usual crowd of spectators, who paid strict attention to all that was said and done. A good many of these spectators have not missed a session since the case was begun.

The cross-examination of Prof. Louis Schmidt, the first of the chemists to testify for the defense, was resumed at the opening of court, and he was questioned closely by ex-Judge Dye concerning a sample from the bottle, analyzed by the State, which the witness took from Prof. Fennel's laboratory to his own.

Prof. Schmidt said that this sample nearly filled a test tube. He used parts of it for a nitrogen test, in making which the glass vessel broke twice. He also used the sample for a digestion test. For the nitrogen test, he took about one-seventh or one-eighth of an ounce; for the digestion test, a little over one-fifth of an ounce. Altogether he used probably three-quarters of an ounce.

For half an hour the witness was asked about digestion from a chemical standpoint; about methods of manufacturing glucose, and about the incidents of the morning he spent in Prof. Fennel's laboratory.

L. W. Hoffman, an analytical chemist, who studied four years at the University of Cincinnati, and who has been in business for about a year, testified that he had done some work on unorganized fermentations. Digestive fermentations were unorganized. In testing for such fermentations the chemist tried to get as close as possible to the conditions of digestion in the stomach.

Mr. Hoffman added that in the last week he had made partial examination of Paskola for digestive fermentations and albuminoids. His tests were made with coagulated egg albumen, raw chicken, and raw beef. Taking half an ounce of egg albumen and putting it through a sieve, he placed it in a bottle along with half an ounce of Paskola, and half a pint of water, with two-tenths of 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid. The mixture was kept at a temperature of 95° to 100° Fahrenheit.

In two hours the egg disappeared as if it had been dissolved. The bottle was produced by the witness and shown to the jury. Mr. Hoffman also showed a bottle made up, as he testified, in the same way, except that glucose was used instead of Paskola, and kept at the same temperature. No digestive action, he said, was shown in this bottle. The vessel and its contents were duly inspected by the jurymen. Similar tests with raw beef and chicken, chopped fine, the witness went on, gave corresponding results, digestion occurring with Paskola, but not with glucose, and he showed the various bottles used in these experiments.

Mr. Hoffman recited that he made the tests for Mr. Russell of the Pre-Digested Food Company, manufacturers of Paskola. He tested five bottles for hydrochloric acid, getting results of eighteen, nineteen, seventeen, nineteen, and eighteen hundredths of 1 per cent respectively. The similarity of the amounts, in his opinion, indicated that the acid had been added purposely. He also tested for nitrogen and found it. His experiments indicated albuminoids of about 4 per cent.

In the cross-examination Mr. Hoffmann was subjected to a fire of queries about his knowledge of fermentations, especially the pineapple fermentation and the fermentation of the Indian pawpaw. He said, also, that he used a bottle of the "new stock" of Paskola, which did not give a sulphurous odor. He had been informed that a new stock was being made, but the change from the old was not essential, being merely the result of an effort to get rid of the sulphurous odor.

Prof. Dickore, chemist, testified to experiments he had made with Paskola from the drug store of W. J. Hall, whose clerk, Milton Franken, is the nominal defendant in the case. He said that he used pork and beef, raw and cooked. He said that bottles containing Paskola, water, and hydrochloric acid showed digestion, and bottles with glucose substituted for Paskola did not. The bottles containing Paskola gave peptone reactions; the others did not. The witness criticised Prof. Fennel's tests with egg albumen, on the ground that in them the egg was not divided finely enough and the acidity was not brought up to the necessary point.

On cross-examination the witness said that he had made a test of Paskola without using hydrochloric acid. It gave little result, but there was a faint peptone reaction.

Dr. John M. Shaller, Professor of Physiology in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, described what happened to meats, potatoes, and fats when a human being ate them. Pavey's work on digestion was quoted to the effect that neither pepsin nor hydrochloric acid would usually act alone. Commercial glucose, the witness said, had no digestive properties. A few days ago he tested the effect of Paskola with water and muriatic acid on egg albumen and raw oysters. In another jar he made a similar test, except that no acid was used. In the first test the oysters were dissolved and the albumen was reduced to clear, soft particles. In the second jar the oysters were unaffected and the albumen was white.

Under cross-examination Dr. Shaller said Prof. Russell met him last Sunday night. The witness bought a bottle of Paskola after hearing Prof. Fennel's testimony for the State at the opening of the trial. In his test he used muriatic acid to bring out the proper reaction.

"Did you put pepsin in?" asked ex-Judge Dye.

"I did not."

"Did you not tell Dr. Kramer that you put pepsin in?"

"I did not tell him so," answered the witness.

Many questions followed as to the action of muriatic, or hydrochloric, acid on meat. The witness thought .09 per cent. of the acid would be very weak, or "about below the limit," as he expressed it. Of commercial glucose he said he knew little. There was no sulphurous odor about the bottle he used in his experiments.

Then John B. Russell of the Predigested Food Company of New-York, manufacturer of Paskola, was called to the witness chair. He proved to be the most interesting witness of the day, telling his story of the devising and making of the article in question with much energy. He said he was with Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit before going to New-York. He studied under Prof. Chandler, and was graduated from the New-York College of Pharmacy. He had been a chemist for fourteen years.

The witness dilated on the wide use of glucose, which he said entered into nine-tenths of the sweet goods on the market. Most of the honey, most of the syrup, and most of the candy sold contained it. He never knew of free hydrochloric acid in commercial glucose. A special form of glucose was used in making Paskola, the company "insisting upon the highest degree of purity."

Prof. Russell explained the presence of a sulphurous odor in this way: When the article was first put on the market, the company insisted on getting crystal white glucose. To this was added two-tenths of 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid. To his surprise, there was a sulphurous odor about the product. He came to the conclusion that this odor must be a result of some complex disintegration. A couple of months ago, however, the supply concern confessed that its chemist had used sulphite of calcium to bleach the product. The addition of free hydrochloric acid had decomposed this salt, and given rise to the sulphurous smell.

Then orders were given that no bleaching agent should be used. About Aug. 15, the company received the first lot of glucose without the minute contamination of the salt, and since that date, the witness declared, the goods had not contained a trace of sulphurous acid.

"I got up Paskola," Mr. Russell said, and he added that, the idea occurring to him while he was in Europe, he got the benefit of the advice of Profs. Pettenkofe and Voit of Munich. He took the fermentation of the pineapple, experimented with it, and got up Paskola. His idea was to give starch in an artificially-digested condition, with nitrogenous matter and digestive fermentations.

It was impossible, said the witness, to isolate the fermentations. Nobody had ever seen them, nobody had ever analyzed them. Digestive fermentations would not maintain their peculiar properties in an alkaline or neutral solution, hence the hydrochloric acid used in the preparation acted as a preservative.

Mr. Russell spoke at length of the activity of the fermentations, and of digestion and assimilation. There were many predigested foods, he said, and they were in wide use.

His cross-examination is to begin to-morrow, and before the day is over it is expected that the defense will undertake an experiment in court in support of its claims for Paskola.

### A PUZZLE AT COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

**The Disposal of a Fund of $6,000, Profits of the Exchange.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Gen. Howard, who has attacked the post exchange, will be interested in the history of that institution at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

The officers at that post are troubled over the disposition of $6,000 which has accrued from the sales at the exchange and the management of the mess. Under the law the Government cannot receive this money even for expenditure in behalf of the army, for it belongs to the soldiers and represents the fund above the expenses of the post exchange. One plan, suggested by the commanding officer of the post, and which seemed to be the most feasible, was the distribution of the fund among the regiments to which the men stationed at Columbus Barracks have been assigned during the period represented by the profits. This would mean, however, the division of the money among a dozen regiments in all parts of the country, and it was pointed out that these regiments might not be entitled to the benefits of the exchange at Columbus Barracks, on the ground that most of the members of the regiments had never been at the barracks.

It has now been suggested that the amount be used in the construction of a post exchange building, which will contain offices, kitchen, reading room, pool and billiard room, a room where light beverages are dispensed, and a second story with the sleeping apartments of the exchange attendants. This is not in any sense a saloon, and it seems to be the best way of disposing of the profits for the benefit of those who are responsible for the accumulated fund.

### Otello Will Not Strangle His Wife.

Paris Correspondence London Daily Telegraph.

A. M. Otello, who keeps a drapery establishment in a small town situated about an hour's journey from Paris, awoke this morning to find himself famous. His name, inscribed in large letters on the front of his shop, had attracted the notice of a traveler still under the spell of Verdi's new opera, and, acting on the impulse of the moment, he rushed in and asked the worthy tradesman—who, by the way, is of dark complexion, with black eyes, hair, and beard—whether he was any relative of the Moor immortalized by England's greatest bard. Far from being taken aback by the question, M. Otello replied calmly that he did not know whether he was a descendant of the Moor of Venice; but, he added at once, "I am a Frenchman." Nevertheless, as his name implies, he is of Italian origin. His father, who keeps a shop in the neighborhood of Beauvais, and is still hale and hearty, is a native of Piedmont, where other members of the family are yet to be found.

Asked whether he knew anything about his ancestors, M. Otello answered in the negative. Born in France, he had never troubled himself about them. It was possible that they had a history, but he admitted that he would be much surprised if that were the case. "But your name of Otello," objected the visitor. "Isn't it original?" exclaimed the bearer thereof; and then it came out that he had spent several years in Paris as a salesman at one of the big shops, that his name had attracted a good deal of notice, and that he had been subjected to no little chaff about it. "I am married," explained the modern Otello, who, unlike his famous namesake, has an evident distaste for adventures in foreign lands. "I have children, and you may be sure that the idea of strangling my wife will never come into my head. All I desire is to carry on my business in peace." He has, however, determined on coming to Paris for the express purpose of hearing Verdi's "Otello." "So," remarked his visitor, "the Parisians will be able to see M. Otello at the performance of 'Othello.'" "Just so," replied the draper, as he proceeded to deal out a few yards of tape to a customer. So it was not another edition of the Moor, after all, but rather a case of "Measure for Measure."


CONGRESS SPRING WATER

SARATOGA.

This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.



# A Sister's Story

**Three Brothers Restored to Health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

Miss Annie H. Elwell, daughter of Myron L. Elwell, of Northampton, Mass., rejoicing in the cure of her three brothers by Hood's Sarsaparilla, writes as follows:

Emerson Elwell

"My brother, James M., when one and a half years old, had an attack of salt rheum in its worst form, his face being almost entirely covered. It was dreadful to look at him. He was attended by physicians, but received no benefit. We were then advised by a neighbor to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. We purchased a bottle and he began taking it. Very soon we saw an improvement. We continued the treatment and it helped him wonderfully, in fact in a short time it cured him of the disease. My mother has also given Hood's Sarsaparilla to Emerson D., my 14-year-old brother, and to Chester A., who is only 6 years old. Both frequently had a touch of stomach trouble and an occasional cold. When any of these symptoms were noticed Hood's Sarsaparilla has been resorted to and it has given immediate relief. It has built them up and made them rugged and strong. As for myself, I am taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for hip disease and it is helping me. It has improved my appetite and kept up my strength. We always keep a bottle on the kitchen shelf, and at times we use Hood's Vegetable Pills and find them a mild and pleasant cathartic. We always speak with delight about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us." ANNIE H. ELWELL, 53 South Street, Northampton, Mass.

James Elwell

Chester Elwell

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

**Hood's Pills** cure all liver ills. 25c.


# FUSION IN NORTH CAROLINA

## A COMBINATION THAT WAS TOO MUCH FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

**Populists and Republicans Divided the Offices in Their Nominations and Pulled Together—Their Agreement as to Division Began with the United States Senatorships and Extended Down to the County Tickets—The Senatorial Outlook.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Although much cast down by the result of the election in their State, North Carolina Democrats now in Washington derive some comfort from the fact that only by a coalition were their political foes able to win such a sweeping victory.

"The Democrats of the Tar-Heel State went into this fight with the knowledge that, if the Republicans and Populists should unite, the combination would win," said a prominent North Carolinian to-day. "Early in the campaign, many of the leading Republicans openly repudiated fusion and some of the Populists declared that they would not consent to such a course, and in nearly all the counties the negro Republicans gave notice that they would vote the Democratic ticket rather than sanction fusion.

"Up to the eve of election, the fusion movement appeared to lack force, when, in fact, it was thoroughly organized. The negroes almost unanimously voted the fusion ticket, and even those Republicans who had publicly denounced the fusionists got in line at the eleventh hour, and cast their ballots against the Democratic candidates. The fusion party was without a flaw, and, while the Democrats made a good campaign, and commanded more votes in the State than any other single political party, they could not resist the onslaught made by the combined vote of the other two parties.

"To illustrate how the plan of the Republicans and Populists operated, it has been shown that their leaders entered into an agreement by which, if they succeeded, the two parties were each to have one United States Senator, and alternate in the Congressional Districts. In the First, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts they nominated Populists, and in the Second, Fifth, and Eighth, Republicans. In the Third there was not a complete fusion, and in the Ninth their candidate was Richmond Pearson, a representative of all parties, who, after being seated, probably will be a Republican.

"On the judicial ticket the same rule was followed with the exception of one Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court, who was elected by the combined votes of all parties. The fusion even applied to the county ticket. In Wake County, where Raleigh is situated, two of the candidates for the State House were Populists, one being a negro Republican, and one candidate for the State House was a Populist. For county officers, solicitors, and Superior Court Judges, the political complexion of the candidates was arranged along the same lines, thus bringing together men of both the political parties, and in some instances indorsing men who gave allegiance to no party.

"From the present appearances it is safe to say that in the next Congress the State will be represented in the Senate by one Populist and one Republican. In all probability, the Populist Senator will be Marion Butler, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Chairman of the People's Party in North Carolina. He is thirty-two years of age, and formerly served in the State Senate as a Democrat, joining the Populists when the latter party was first organized. He is a great organizer, and is regarded as the Ben Tillman of North Carolina. The Republican Senator, I think, will be either J. J. Mott, formerly an Internal Revenue Collector, in President Arthur's Administration, or J. E. Pritchard, who lives in the western part of the State. Oliver H. Dockery and H. G. Ewart, two other Republicans, may also be formidable candidates.

"It is not believed by well-informed politicians that the Republicans and Populists will be able to get along harmoniously. The first thing that is likely to cause dissension is the long-term Senatorship. Butler, the Populist leader, will demand the long term, and offer the Republicans the short term of two years. Of course, the Republicans will not readily consent to this, and the result may be that the Fusionists will be divided against themselves."

### RESULTS IN TEXAS.

**Democrats Elect Eleven Congressmen, the Populists Two.**

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 9.—The following is a correct statement of the vote and winners in the Congressional districts of Texas:

First District—Hutcheson, (Dem.,) 6,387; Burroughs, (Pop.,) 2,122; Dunn, (Rep.,) 92.

Second District—Cooper, (Dem.,) 13,085; Calhoun, (Pop.,) 10,557.

Third District—Noakum, (Dem.,) 12,904; Purdue, (Pop.,) 11,193.

Fourth District—Culberson, (Dem.,) 12,656; Davis, (Pop.,) 10,272; Sanderson, (Rep.,) 666.

Fifth District—Bailey, (Dem.,) 16,270; Farmer, (Pop.,) 1,161; Brown, (Pop.,) 1,431.

Sixth District—Abbot, (Dem.,) 18,925; James, (Rep.,) 376; Kearoy, (Pop.,) 18,708.

Seventh District—Pendleton, (Dem.,) 15,794; Barber, (Pop.,) 15,939.

Eighth District—Bell, (Dem.,) 19,923; Jenkins, (Pop.,) 18,548.

Ninth District—Sayres, (Dem.,) 16,000; Hutchison, (Pop.,) 13,512.

Tenth District—Crowley, (Dem.,) 12,917; Rosenthal, (Rep.,) 10,744; McBride, (Pop.,) 6,995.

Eleventh District—Crain, (Dem.,) 7,282; Weldon, (Pop.,) 6,146.

Twelfth District—Houston, (Dem.,) 7,240; Noonan, (Rep.,) 7,061; Sales, (Pop.,) 1,980.

Thirteenth District—Cockrill, (Dem.,) 9,642; Gillilland, (Pop.,) 9,408; Kenyon, (Rep.,) 842; Dean, (Dem.,) 4,201.

Charles A. Culberson's plurality as head of the Democratic ticket is placed at 50,000 by Chairman Dudley of the Executive Committee.

### Revised Connecticut Returns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—Revised returns from every town in the State show that the Legislature will stand: Senate—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 1; (Hall of the Hartford district;) House—Republicans, 205; Democrats, 47. W. F. Gates, (Rep.,) for Senator in the Eleventh District, is elected over Clark W. Reynolds, (Dem.,) by 16 votes, the vote for the town of Waterford having been incorrectly returned by adding the Prohibition vote to the vote for Reynolds. Coffin's plurality for Governor is 17,667, and majority over all, 12,702. These figures will not be materially changed by the official count. The total vote for Governor is 155,864, or 8,715 less than in 1892.

### Still Counting in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—It will be several days before the complete vote in California will be known. There are 2,274 precincts in the State. The count up to this evening gives Budd, (Dem.,) for Governor, a plurality of 1,771, a gain of nearly 400 for Estee (Rep.) since this morning. There are still over 500 precincts to be heard from, and they will bring Budd's plurality down to 1,000, or as originally announced. The Republican committeemen have figured Budd's plurality below 1,000. They said this evening that it might vanish before all the returns should be in. On the other hand Chairman Gould of the Democratic State Committee says that Budd will be elected by a plurality of not less than 2,000.

### Vote of Monmouth County, N. J.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Board of Canvassers of Monmouth County met to-day at Freehold and canvassed the election returns. The official vote is as follows: For Congressman—Howell, (Rep.,) 7,537; Geissenhaner, (Dem.,) 6,301; Lanning, (Pro.,) 370. For Assemblyman—D. D. Denise, (Rep.,) 445; C. Asa Francis, (Rep.,) 7,555; George B. Snyder, (Rep.,) 7,620; John P. Walker, (Dem.,) 6,281; Albert McCabe, (Dem.,) 6,096; Richard Borden, (Dem.,) 6,566.

### Equal Suffrage in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—From 500 precincts in the State the returns show a majority of 4,744 against the proposed equal-suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The returns are from less than one-fourth of the State. The precincts already tabulated are from the eastern counties, including the large cities, which went against the amendment, and the majority against it may be overcome by the western counties, which are coming in largely for the amendment. The majority for or against the amendment will not be large, and the result will not be known definitely until the vote shall be officially canvassed.

### A Congressman Gained.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Unofficial returns from all precints in the Sixth Congressional District this morning give De Armond (Dem.) a net plurality of 54 votes. This makes the Missouri delegation stand eight Republicans and seven Democrats.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 9.—The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District claim Champ Clark's election by 133 plurality. The Republicans insist that Treloar has carried the district by 103 plurality, and both parties have been celebrating to-day. It will require the official count to settle the case.

### Owens's Majority Down to Two.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 9.—The friends of W. C. Owens are becoming alarmed at the remarkable calculations of the Republicans. Owens's majority has been cut down to two. They say they will throw out Benson Precinct in Franklin County, on account of irregularities, which will reduce the vote of Owens to fifty. Oldham County's majority for Owens has been counted at 230, but the Sheriff of that county telegraphs here that it is 182, making a difference of 48 votes, and this, taken from 50, leaves Owens's majority at 2.

### All Contests in Nebraska Ended.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—The election contests in this State are all settled, the Republican State Central Committee giving it out to-night that it is satisfied that the Holcomb fusion ticket for Governor will have a plurality large enough to settle all doubts. In the Sixth Congressional District it is settled that Kem, the Fusionist, is elected.

### Republican Governor in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Returns from several counties continue to show Republican gains, and there seems to be no longer any doubt about Evans's election as Governor. The Democratic committee still hopes that Turney will "pull through" with a small plurality. Later returns fail to change the Congressional delegation—six Democrats and four Republicans.

### The Bay State Socialists.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Returns received at the headquarters of the Socialist-Labor Party from 289 cities and towns give Taylor, candidate for Governor, 3,030. Taylor received votes in 141 towns and cities out of the 289 heard from. The sixty towns yet to hear from may push the Socialists' vote up to 3,200. The Taylor vote already shows a gain of 1,000 over the Socialist vote of last year.

### Mississippi's Vote Very Light.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9.—Mississippi's vote was distressingly light. Official returns received from forty-three of the seventy-five counties show the following vote: Democratic, 18,088; Populistic, 8,504; Prohibition, 312; Republican, 157.

### Illinois Sends All of One Kind.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Illinois has elected a solid Republican delegation of twenty-two members, Downing, (Dem.,) in the Sixteenth District, the single representative of the Democracy from that State claimed yesterday, having disappeared under the later returns.

### USELESS CHANGES IN UNIFORMS.

**Army and Navy Officers Complain of the Frequent and Costly Alterations.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The army and navy officers and the officers of the Marine Corps complain that there are a good many changes in uniforms which are needless and proceed directly from the notions of certain officers who feel that they must be revising the dress regulations when they are in charge of that branch of the service.

In the army, now and then, there is an agitation about the cap, or the sword, or of the cut of the coat. To a civilian these matters appear to be of small consequence, but it means an expenditure to officers which in the aggregate amounts to a good deal. Officials in the War Department are

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

### JOHN BURROUGHS'S "RIVERBY."

RIVERBY. By John Burroughs. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Speaking of the erythronium or adder's tongue, Mr. Burroughs takes exception to its various inappropriate names, adding, with an evident sigh of resignation: "It is only another illustration of the haphazard way in which our wild flowers as well as our birds have been named," yet Mr. Burroughs, in his brief preface, says he has often wondered why an author shouldn't name his books as he does his children, arbitrarily, and let the name come to mean what it will; and inspired by this notion he proceeds to name his little book all about nature—though by no means about all of nature—"Riverby." This is not at all inappropriate, as it is the name of Mr. Burroughs's place on the Hudson River, where the sketches were written; but his reflections on the desirability of arbitrary names for books and fitting, descriptive names for plants show that even the modest naturalist takes sides for his own vocation, which must be treated very reverently, however one may play with other vocations.

Whoever feels the unconscious slight put upon the individuality of books, must, nevertheless, overcome his little indignation after the preface is cleared and he finds himself in the open. Mr. Burroughs is a close outdoor observer, and these records of his observation have his careful, intimate touches. Part of what he himself says about observation is worth quoting, because so few naturalists comprehend its fundamental idea, and still fewer are able to carry it out.

"When you go to nature, bring us good science or else good literature, and not a mere inventory of what you have seen. One demonstrates, the other interprets. Observation is selective and detective. A real observation begets warmth and joy in the mind. To see things in detail as they lie about you, and enumerate them, is not observation, but to see the significant things, to seize the quick movement and gesture, to disentangle the threads of relation, to know the nerves that thrill from the cords that bind, or the typical and vital from the commonplace and mechanical—that is to be an observer."

If, indeed, that is to be an observer, we instinctively think of such men as Darwin and Agassiz and Lyell as coming up to Mr. Burroughs's standard. Thoreau, with his patient stippling, does not satisfy Mr. Burroughs's spirit of criticism. He finds him an example of the kind of student who works long and hard on his lights and shadows, and never learns the construction of the object before him. "Considering that Thoreau spent half of each day for upward of twenty years in the open air, bent upon spying out nature's ways and doings," Mr. Burroughs writes, "it is remarkable that he made so few real observations."

Mr. Burroughs is himself very far from being of a slipshod habit. There is no charm for him in the kind of observation that sustains the belief that when wheat is neglected it turns to cheat grass, that when a snake "breaks itself up" into pieces it puts itself together again and travels on; that when you find angle worms in a barrel of rain water they have rained down, &c. The right kind of observation or close attention is prettily illustrated by a couple of anecdotes, in which the credit redounds to Mr. Burroughs's little son, who bids fair to follow in the footsteps of his father:

"The other morning my little boy and I set out to find the horse, who had got out of the pasture and gone off. Had he gone up the road or down? We did not know, but we imagined we could distinguish his tracks going down the road, so we began our search in that direction. The road presently led through a piece of woods. Suddenly my little boy stopped me. 'Papa, see that spider's web stretched across the road. Our horse has not gone this way.' My face had nearly touched the web or cable of this little spider, which stretched completely across the road, which certainly would have been swept away had the horse or any other creature passed along there in the early morning. The boy's eye was sharper than my own. He had been paying stricter attention to the signs and objects about him. We turned back and soon found the horse in the opposite direction.

"This same little boy, by looking closely, has discovered that there are certain stingless wasps. When he sees one that bears the marks he boldly catches him in his hand. The wasp goes through the motions of stinging so far behind as he works and thrusts with its flexible body, that nearly every hand to which it is offered draws back. The mark by which the boy is guided is the light color of the wasp's face. Most country boys know that white-faced bumblebees are stingless, but I have not known a boy before enough to follow the principle out and apply it to wasps."

It is in this book that we find the suggestion for Mrs. Dana's handbook of wild flowers, in which the flowers are arranged according to their color, with place of growth and time of blooming; a book which has had an enormous popularity among amateur botanists. It is quite unnecessary to seek further to attract Mr. Burroughs's habitual readers to "Riverby." That Mr. Burroughs wrote it will be quite enough for them; but we may invite the stranger, with the assurance that he will find more intelligent information concerning the common things that live and grow about us than in any other volume equally simple and unpretentious that we know of.

### PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAST WEEK.

—Miss Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," (Macmillan & Co.,) as illustrated by Hugh Thomson, makes a beautiful and interesting volume. Bound as it is in an olive and gold cover, it has peacock feathers for ornaments, and a bird of the same name decorates the title page. The illustrations are in admirable keeping with the spirit of the text, and are drawn with surprising accuracy, grace, and charm. We know not where a sweeter book can be purchased for two and a quarter dollars.

—From Houghton, Mifflin & Co comes "The Complete Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier," in what they call the Cambridge edition. It is an octavo of 550 double-column pages, printed from type of good size on paper which never shows through. The cover is maroon cloth, quietly ornamented in gold. The frontispiece is a portrait of the poet, and the title page vignette a view of his Amesbury home.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. have made two handsome volumes of the "Memoirs of the Duchesse de Gontaut." They are printed from large type on heavy paper, and are attractively bound. The Duchess had charge of the "children of France" during the troubles following the Revolution. Her life embraced a long period, and she wrote these memoirs in her old age to please children and friends. They have waited for publication since 1853. From the same firm has been received this week Tennyson's "Becket," properly illustrated by F. C. Gordon.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue for the holidays Mr. Howells's "Their Wedding Journey." It is an octavo volume in large type, with fine paper and a cover in cream cloth and gold, the lining being also in gold. It is illustrated by Clifford Carleton, whose drawings are thoroughly in accord with the text. What is more, they must have been drawn in the places which they represent. The pictures aboard the Albany night boat we could identify anywhere. They are as true as photographs, and they have besides the charm which photographs cannot have—that of originality.

—Under the title "The Deserts of Southern France," (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) S. Baring-Gould has written an account of the limestone and chalk plateaus of old Aquitaine, which is issued in two octavos profusely illustrated. Here is a land to which tourists seldom go. It remains practically unknown to well traveled persons. Mr. Gould even goes so far as to describe it as "unexplored." But it is worthy of careful study. It abounds in scenery that is beautiful, has castles that are picturesque, churches that are quaint, scenes that are historic, relics that are prehistoric, and geological formations that are wonderful, and even awe-awakening. From this land, moreover, comes the cheese we call Roquefort.

—From the Century Company comes Edwina Booth Grossmann's "Edwin Booth," a volume of her own recollections, with letters addressed by Booth to her and to several of his friends. Mrs. Grossmann's recollections of her father cover twenty-eight pages of the 284 of which the book consists. It is a handsomely printed work, with many interesting illustrations. The same house has ready in book form Mrs. Harrison's "Bachelor Maid."

—Shakspere in six volumes, 5 by 3½ inches in size, with the print easily readable, is an achievement due to Frederick Warne & Co. The six little books make a pretty set, in their cloth box and chaste binding. India paper had to be used to produce this edition, in which nearly 800 pages are comprised in volumes little more than half an inch thick.

—Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," with illustrations by Edmund H. Garrett, is issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. There are two volumes, of the 13mo size. Besides several full-page illustrations, we have many others in the text, and an introduction is contributed by James MacArthur.

### LITERARY NOTES.

—The Matthew Arnold correspondence is not likely to be published for some months yet. Mr. Russell, who is preparing it for the press, has as yet made little progress with it.

—Joel Chandler Harris's new book, "Little Mr. Thimblefinger and His Queer Country," contains a series of adventures of a small boy and girl with a small black nurse in that magical country to which Mr. Harris is the only guide.

—An Oliver Wendell Holmes year book is in preparation at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. The selections will be chosen from both his prose and verse. A new portrait is promised.

—Thomas Hardy has changed the title of his new Harper's Magazine story. From "The Simpletons" he has changed it to "Hearts Insurgent." But the former title will be retained in the first installment which appears in the December number. In the next the change will occur.

—F. Tennyson Neely announces for publication at an early day "The Life and Sermons of Prof. David Swing." His edition of Zola's "Lourdes" is now in its fourth edition, and he is selling the fifth edition of Anthony Hope's "Lover's Fate." A new work by Richard H. Savage that he has in press is called "A Daughter of Judas," and of the first edition he will print 25,000 copies.

—Mrs. David P. Todd of Amherst finished editing Emily Dickinson's "Letters" last month. They will be issued in two volumes by Roberts Brothers next week, embellished not only with several fac similes of her unique handwriting, but with a print of the old homestead, where Emily Dickinson lived the close life of a recluse for many years, with a reproduction of a portrait as a child, the only one ever taken of this author.

—The fourth edition of Prof. Ely's recent work on Socialism is in preparation at T. Y. Crowell & Co.'s.

—Word comes from Russia that the Czar's censors have suppressed Robert Appleton's "Elerea; the Story of a Russian Woman." A copy of the book sent back to the author has many of its pages obliterated by official ink.

—"Decatur and Somers," by Molly Elliot Seawell (Appleton) reminds us how in our naval history there is no one whose career was more gallant than that of Decatur. Mrs. Seawell begins with the careers of Decatur and Somers when midshipmen, and their adventurous lives form the theme of a stirring book, admirably adapted to the wants of young readers.

—Thomas Nelson & Sons' latest publication for young readers is entitled "In the Wilds of the West Coast," the author being J. Macdonald Oxley. The story is one of half a century ago, and has to do with the northern Pacific coast. The Aleutian Peninsula and the natives of the country are described with great precision. All kinds of adventures having to do with hunting and fishing are presented, and the volume is well adapted to give readers a knowledge of the Alaskan country.

—"Oliver Optic's" "Asiatic Breezes; or, Students on the Wing," (Lee & Shepard,) introduces a party of young Americans, who, after taking the steamer at Alexandria, make an extended journey through the Nile country. Capt. Ringgold and the professor explain all the objects of interest, and so "Oliver Optic's" idea of making a book full of information and amusement is fully carried out.

—Usually Nora Perry has devoted her attention to short stories. "Hope Benham" (Little, Brown & Co.) is a larger venture, consisting of a continued story, in twenty-five chapters. You may write for both boys and girls, or for boys alone, but Nora Perry's tastes run in the direction of writing just such a kind of book as will delight girls. "Hope Benham" is capitally conceived, and the lesson inculcated is of the best.

—Albert Stillman Batchellor, who has given much of his time in the last ten years to writing New-Hampshire history and editing New-Hampshire State papers, is about to issue, under an authorization by the Legislature, a work entitled "Town Charters, Including Grants of Territory within the Present Limits of New-Hampshire." This work will contain papers relating to grants made by the Governments of the Massachusetts and New-Hampshire establishing town bounds, and also many documents which grew out of disputes between towns occasioned by the conflicting terms of the grants. There will be illustrations, maps and plans, and complete indices. Mr. Batchellor believes that his forthcoming volumes will be a valuable contribution to the historical literature of his State.

—Lovell, Coryell & Co. have published, in two volumes, illustrated with portraits, Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," which reviews the political and literary epoch in England from the accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. They have enlarged the work by the addition of supplementary chapters, which continue the history to the resignation by Mr. Gladstone of the Premiership in March, 1894. They have contributed to the work a new index and additions to the survey of the literature of the entire reign of Queen Victoria. The editor, Mr. G. Mercer Adam, says: "Only the impression made upon me by the very general request for a continuation of the history, and the conviction in our mind that it was not likely soon to be met by the author himself, could have emboldened us to supply it." He has done his work conscientiously, or with careful attention, if conscience suggests that he should not have done it at all. It is a pity that the commercial view intervenes in questions of this nature. There is one way of plagiarizing which is to rewrite somewhat loosely a great work; there is another way of plagiarizing which is to rewrite it exactly. Commercially the latter method is deplorable, but from a literary point of view it is much better than the other.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE EGYPTIAN BOOK OF THE DEAD. The most ancient and the most important of the extant religious texts of ancient Egypt. Edited, with introduction, &c., by Charles S. Davis, Ph. D. Illustrated. 4to. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

PLOUGHED. And Other Stories. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

THE BRITISH FLEET. The Growth, Achievements, and Duties of the Navy of the Empire. By Commander Charles N. Robinson. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

BROOK FARM. Historical and Personal Memoirs. By John Thomas Codman. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

CHILDREN OF CIRCUMSTANCE. A Novel. By Iota, author of "A Yellow Aster." 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE YELLOW BOOK. An Illustrated Quarterly. Vol. III. October, 1894. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

REMINISCENCES OF A PORTRAIT PAINTER. By George P. A. Healy. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THE PRICE OF PEACE. A Story of the Times of Ahab, King of Israel. By A. W. Ackerman. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

IOLA; The Senator's Daughter. A Story of Ancient Rome. About 24 B. C. By Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

JEWISH TALES. Translated from the French of Leopold von Sacher Maroch. By Harriet Lieber Cohen. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

SONGS FROM THE WOODS OF MAINE. By Julia H. May. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE POWER OF AN ENDLESS LIFE. By Thomas C. Hall. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

IN BIRD LAND. By Leander S. Keyser. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

TALES FROM THE AEGEAN. By Demetrios Bikélas. Translated by Leonore E. Opdycke. With an introduction by Henry Alonzo Huntington. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE ODES OF HORACE. Translated into English by W. E. Gladstone. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE TRIAL AND DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST. By James Stalker, D. D. 12mo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

THE BIRDS' CALENDAR. By H. E. Parkhurst. Illustrated. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

# CONNECTICUT'S OLD NEWGATE

### GRANBY'S COPPER MINE TURNED INTO A REVOLUTIONARY PRISON.

**Seventy Feet Under Ground Political Prisoners Were Kept During the War of Independence—Tales of Penalties and Cruelties Inflicted—Simeon Baxter and His Sermon to His Fellow-Royalists—How Henry Wooster Won His Freedom.**

Up among the hills of East Granby, in the Nutmeg State, may still be seen the ancient buildings and crumbling walls of what Connecticut claims is the only political prison this country ever had. In the first quarter of this century it was a State prison; but before that, during the Revolution, Tories and political suspects generally were imprisoned there, some by order of Washington himself. There are horrible tales yet told of the monstrous penalties and cruelties inflicted on the unhappy prisoners—tales that may be true, since prison reform at that time did not exist, even in name. But the most revolting fact related now is regarding the prison itself. The buildings and the frowning wall that made it like a fortress were but workshops and partly for effect on the imagination. The real prison was underground, in caves, where early settlers had dug for copper ore. Prisoners went down a perpendicular ladder to these burrows, staid there till they died, and were not always brought up then.

It was back of the Revolution, in 1705, as the records show, that the settlers of Simsbury were thrown into a ferment by the alleged discovery of a mine. It was either silver or copper, they could not be sure which. A committee was appointed to make search, and the result was the formation of a company which dug the ore, entered into contract with three clergymen of Springfield, Mass.; Simsbury, and Hartford to smelt it, and paid the town

The Granby Copper.

10s. on each ton of copper produced. This royalty was divided into thirds—one-third to support "an able schoolmaster in Simsbury," one-third to the "collegiate school" (Yale College) at New-Haven, and the other third to town uses. The mines were worked many years, either by the proprietors or parties who took leases; but always the loyal character of the colonists was indicated by the stipulation that the workers should pay to "his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the fifth part of all gold and silver ore and precious stones" that should be found. It was a peculiar working out of retributive fate that these caverns, so painfully made by earnest supporters of English rule, should later have become the living tombs of those who entertained like political convictions.

In 1737 coin was made from this copper, and it was in circulation many years. Being stamped on unalloyed copper, the pieces did not wear well, and now it is almost impossible to find one at all perfect. In the collection of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford is to be seen the coin from which the illustration is made. The sledge hammers surmounted by crowns indicate the hold of England, and the inscriptions, "I am good copper" and "Value me as you please," may be supposed to shadow forth the dawning spirit of independent thought and action. Numismatists will be interested to know that specimens of the Granby copper are now worth $40 each. Perhaps this is the first coin struck in this country, as no laws at that time had authorized the colonists to coin money or to specify its value. But specie was very scarce, and this coinage met with great favor.

The work of mining was carried on by the company until 1773, and then a specific use was found for the caverns. The spirit of the coming Revolution was then abroad, and already many Connecticut towns had Committees of Safety or Inspection, whose function was a "patriotic and searching espionage into the principles, actions, and private affairs of every member of the community, without regard to station, profession, or character." The committee in Simsbury took suspects to the mines, where they imprisoned them for examination at leisure. The same year the colony of Connecticut bought the mine property, with the remaining leases, and "fortified" the place, thus expending in all $375, and the place became a prison.

This was at the advice of a committee, which reported that, in its opinion, the caverns should be so secured that "it would be next to impossible for any person to escape."

The first prisoner was one John Hinson, who was incarcerated Dec. 2, 1773. He remained eighteen days, and then escaped, being drawn up the mining shaft by his sweetheart. On Feb. 26, 1774, three more prisoners were received; one of these escaped April 9 and the other two April 23. A prisoner who was put in the cavern April 5 staid just four days. At this point the committee, which had reported the prison "impregnable against assault from within," fell into disrepute.

From that time to the end of the occupancy of the mines as a prison the record is smeared with tales of keepers and prisoners. A strong force of soldiers and keepers was put there, walls were erected, and watches set; but time and again the convicts tried to force their way out. It is a revolting record. Such a thing as consecutive humane treatment of the prisoners seems not to have been known, and effort was directed chiefly to preventing their escape, save by way of death. If the prison was considered weak, the prisoners were the more heavily loaded with chains—chained from ankle to neck as they walked; chained to a block and rafter as they worked; chained to a staple in the wall as they slept. Occasionally the iron ate into the soul, and then there were bullets for the refractory. The modern idea had not yet penetrated; the prison was a mere corral for criminals, to free society, and was not in any sense a reformatory institution.

During the Revolution the place was highly esteemed for its strength and security, despite the frequent escapes; the mere name of it was in its favor. Washington sent his most incorrigible characters there at one time, with the following note, addressed to the Committee of Safety, at Simsbury:

Cambridge, Dec. 7, 1775.

Gentlemen: The prisoners which will be delivered you with this, having been tried by a court-martial and deemed to be such flagrant and atrocious villains that they cannot by any means be set at large, or confined in any place near this camp, are sentenced to Simsbury; in Connecticut. You will, therefore, be pleased to have them secured in your jail, or in such other manner as to you shall seem necessary, so that they cannot possibly make their escape. The charges of their imprisonment will be at the Continental expense. I am, &c.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Among the prisoners committed to the mines by the Simsbury Committee of Safety as the fruit of its patriotic espionage was a Tory clergyman named Simeon Baxter. There, in the depths of the mines, on Sept. 19, 1781, he preached to his fellow-prisoners a sermon of rare spirit—calling upon Washington and the Continental Congress to commit suicide, and so to save some good, religious royalist the pains of killing them. He took his text from First Peter, iii., 19: "By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison." To suit the conditions of their underground captivity, he took the liberty of correcting Peter's phraseology, and made it read: "Having descended, he preached to the spirits in prison." The sermon was printed in London the following year, and ran through two editions. Its address to Washington was this:

To Gen. Washington and the Congress styling themselves Governors and Protectors of Thirteen Colonies belonging to the Crown of England:

Gentlemen: That you may have the honor of dying for the people, instead of their dying for you and your allies, was the design I had in preaching and publishing this discourse, and should it produce the desired effect, I shall think myself paid for all my trouble and expense. If you can bestow one generous deed on your ruined country, adopt the act of suicide to balance the evils of your lives, and save the virtuous citizens of America the glorious trouble of doing justice on you.

Remember, Judas was not a patriot till he hanged himself for betraying his Saviour and his God. GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE, and you will prove yourselves real saviours of America, and, like him, hold a place in the temple of everlasting fame. Should your courage or your virtue fail in so meritorious a deed, sacred religion stands on tiptoe to inspire all her children by some hidden thunder or some burnished weapon to do it for you, and to save themselves from Nimrod's paradise. When you are dead, your grateful countrymen will not let your honors lie in dust, but will raise you to some airy tomb between the drooping clouds and parching sands; then will your exultation make islands glad; Peace, with new-fledged wing, shall fly through every State and echo happiness to weeping willows; nay, the mourning doves shall forsake the wilderness to chant pour praises, and the mope-eyed owls, in open day, shall view with wonder your patriotic virtues.

THE AUTHOR

Afterward, when the place had really become a State prison and the guard wall had been built and "Newgate—1802" cut on the keystone of the entrance arch, services were held every Sunday at the expense of the State in the shop where, on week days, the convicts made nails, and it is to be supposed that, buying the clergyman's services, the State was careful to secure a man whose sermons were acceptable, since they have not come down to the present day as being in any way unusual. The prisoners came up from their dungeons and were chained to the nail blocks during the service; citizens from the surrounding country came in and sat freely where they pleased; the guard, with loaded muskets and drawn swords, stood at door and window, and then, when all was ready, the minister preached.

Newgate, while in disrepute with criminals, has ever been held in high esteem by junketing parties. The record of the year 1810 shows a visiting list of 5,400 people. And of an evening there were often gay proceedings. The prisoners were locked in their caves seventy feet under foot, and in the prison yard, at the keeper's house, the pleasure parties would gather for dancing and country sports. Perhaps this may have been an added incentive to the many plots at escape.

And yet there were some alleviating circumstances, in the eyes of the prisoners. They were sometimes allowed pay for work in the nail shop on all they did over a certain amount; this was finally discontinued on the ground that it made them less attentive to work and more inclined to thieve nails from one another's forges. But whenever there was money among them there was the chance of getting liquor, and this to them was sufficient to make life worth living. Cider was served daily; they were allowed to trade rations, and the result was that sometimes a shrewd convict would trade till he was drunk. Just across the road was a tavern, to which a prisoner with money had little difficulty in getting the escort of a guard. There both would drink in good fellowship.

It is a good fifty feet straight down a ladder to the first level of the mine. A guide precedes you, and lights candles at the foot. He leaves one burning there as a landmark, takes one himself, and gives you another. Then all is ready for the exploration. Half stooping to avoid the low roof, you stumble down some wet steps and come to a halt in an enlarged part of the passages.

"Here," says the guide, "is the chamber where the Tory and State prisoners slept. It is here that Simeon Baxter preached his sermon. There were bunks built in here—you see some bits of the wood yet—and straw was put on those. But it was always wet; the water constantly trickled on the walls. Yet the report is that sickness was rare, rheumatism was cured in the caves, and the general health improved by incarceration. Along toward the last, just before the prison was removed to Wethersfield, an attempt was made to have the convicts sleep above ground, but they preferred the cave."

Then you go on and down. Dark caves stand out apparently at frequent intervals; they are really the mouths of other tunnels. The guide is no useless luxury in a place like this, for there is a wilderness of tunnels winding about here; to be lost would be an easy matter. By and by, stopping beside a pool of water, lighted dimly by a direct shaft, the guide delivered himself again:

"This is the seventy-foot shaft. Here a pump cleared the workings of water. Once a prisoner attempted to escape by climbing the rope to the top. The rope broke, he fell back, and was found here the next morning, dead. There was $50 on his person, as he was known to have had $100, and as the rest was never found, it is supposed he must have bribed a guard with it to leave the shaft uncovered to facilitate his escape."

Further on, around unsuspected corners, a tunnel ends in an egg-shaped hollow of the rock. This is called the Sounding Room; utter a single bass note, and the room is filled with the sound, booming and reverberating from side to side. A high note has no effect on it. A small dishing place is scooped out of the rock, and is always filled with water, trickling through. The guide says:

"This was the place of solitary confinement. You saw as we came in the place where the old door was. Here the worst cases were put to meditate on their faults. A negro prisoner, a shoemaker, was once put in here as special punishment for burning the leather given him to work up. Bread was brought him to eat, and that hollow spot supplied him with water. He remained unrepentant, and finally he was shackled here by the ankles, to this staple in the rock. During his lonely hours he experimented with his anklets, and got them so high on his legs that he couldn't get them back. The blood settled below them, his legs swelled, and by the time the regular visit was made to him it had become impossible to remove the shackles, either by slipping or by filing. To save the negro's life it was necessary to amputate both legs, and this was done."

There is a special grisly quality in such tales when they are told you by the light of a flickering tallow dip, in a sounding cavern eighty feet under ground. Presently, after countermarching for a distance and then bearing off to the left, the lowest point of the mine is reached. There is the remnant of a pump, and the entrance to an old pre-Revolutionary drain. The guide points to this and says:

"To make these caves secure as a prison this drain was filled with stones and mortar. A Tory named Henry Wooster, confined here, made a key that unlocked his fetters, and then, thus free, he explored the caves till he found this. No suspicion was aroused, for every morning he was found safely locked. He took a piece of nail rod from the shop, and with it began to dig his way out through the drain. It took weeks of hard toil. At one time stone which he had loosened fell behind him, blocking his way back to the cave, and there was yet about fifty feet of digging in front of him. By a great effort he dislodged the stones and got back. He finally finished his tunnel and escaped, with four others. The four were captured, but he, never. He reached New-London, went to England, and staid there four years. After the war he returned, and one evening presented himself at his father's home and asked for food and lodging. His identity was not suspected. He encouraged his parents to talk about him as long as the joke seemed good to him, and then made himself known. At first he was not believed, but he showed a certain mark on his arm, and was then believed and embraced."

This sounds like some stories of the present day—the famous tunnel out of Libby Prison, the wandering of fugitives, the return of one reported as dead, and the familiar proof of identity. But it is no creation of the guide's brain; it is a matter of official record. And there is the drain, and the Tory family was one well known in Derby.

Guards for the old prison appear to have been taken from the surrounding farms, and were not always well suited to contend with the convicts. Some reports of insurrections rate them soundly for their incompetence. In 1781 there were thirty prisoners at one time, and by a sudden coup they all escaped, leaving one or two dead guards behind them. The committee of investigation appointed by the Connecticut Assembly reported upon the action of the guards who lived:

Jacob Southwell was asleep, but was awakened by the tumult, took a gun, and ran out of the guardhouse and durst not go back for fear they would hurt him. N. B.—A young man more fit to carry fish to market than to keep guard at Newgate. Nathan Phelps was also asleep—waked, but could do nothing, the prisoners having possession of the guardhouse. (a small boy just fit to drive plow with a very gentle team.) He went to Mr. Viets's and staid till morning, (poor boy!)

And, again, it is related that a negro prisoner, a large and powerful man, always watching his chance to escape, one day noticed his guard, Lott Thompson, (a very pious man, the old record says,) reading the Bible. He took a billet of wood, slipped up behind Thompson, and knocked him over the head. The negro was prevented by the prison keeper from getting away, but Lott Thompson never recovered from the blow on his head. However, his piety remained unimpaired.

You come up from the depths, slip off the old coat and cap which you have worn out of deference to the wet walls, and cross the prison yard. There is a rock just showing through the surface midway to the entrance, and the guide has another story about that:

"There were three brothers named Barnes imprisoned for burglary in 1803. They were expert at lock picking. They made keys from the pewter buttons on the prisoners' cothes that unlocked the fetters, and planned a general outbreak. The day set for it was Nov. 1, 1806, and the signal was to be given by banging a shovel across the chimney in the nailshop. It was given, the fetters were unlocked, and the struggle began at the noon hour, when the guards on duty were fewest. But the convicts did not rise to the possibilities open, and made their attack piecemeal instead of in a mass. Their leader, a great negro"—it is strange what a part negroes seem to have played in the sub-criminal life of Newgate—"reached here in the charge across the yard, when he was shot. He fell dead on the rock. His companions slunk back to the shop and cells. As a warning to them the body of the negro was left lying where it fell for two days, when they were compelled to bury it themselves."

One is glad Newgate is now abandoned, and is only a relic, with grim stories of the olden time. It was a most economical scheme of the Revolutionary fathers—that of using the copper caves for a prison. The only object was safe-keeping, (that the caves failed of that was not the fault of the fathers,) and no thought of kind jailership, of spiritual or temporal improvement, entered their heads. They had other things to think of. The difference between the treatment of criminals now and a hundred years ago is not to be measured with a puny yardstick of time, with years for inches; for the difference is as wide as that between Christianity and barbarism.

Genuine **Pond's Extract**

cures **All PAIN**

**INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHAGES.**

*One drop of Pond's Extract is worth more than a tablespoonful of*

**CHEAP SUBSTITUTES, MADE CRUDELY, WHICH DO NOT CURE.**

### MILITARY NEWS-GATHERING.

**Plans to Enlarge the Scope of the War Department's Information Division.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—There is some talk of enlarging the scope of the Military Information Division in the War Department. One of the plans contemplates the organization of a military information corps, headed by a Brigadier General, with officers of various grades, who shall be engaged upon an amplified scheme of collecting information at home and abroad, and distributing it, or so much of it as should be distributed, to military men in this country.

Another plan is to separate the division from the Adjutant General's office and make it a distinct branch of the War Department, under a Colonel of the line, with line officers as assistants.

Both plans have in view the enlargement of the scope of the division and its administration on broader and more comprehensive lines than at present. Those who have observed the progress of the division in the last year will agree that it is deserving of some attention. With limited facilities for collecting information and still more proscribed means of preparing it for publication, the Military Information Division has issued several important military works which have become authorities on the subjects of which they treat. It is reasoned that if, with these inadequate processes, so much has been done in behalf of the army at home, a good deal more of substantial and lasting value could be accomplished in the division if it were given the advantages which its present prominence justify.

Under the Proctor-Elkins administration the division took on the form of a secret archive, and the information which had been gathered by military attaches in Europe was treasured with jealous care. There was no willingness on the part of either Secretary to give out the fruits of the experts' labor. In regard to any practical benefit derived from the division, it confined its usefulness to providing pleasant duty in Washington for a number of officers. Since then the more liberal policy of Secretary Lamont has operated to give a good deal of this information to the public, which will appreciate it and profit by the accumulation. The publications which have been issued from the division bear marks of experience and ability, and the officers who have been concerned in the work are each entitled to great credit. The division is increasing in importance, and some day it will have the prominence it deserves.

### FERGUERSON'S BOARD IS DEAD.

**Justice Cullen Declares Against New-Utrecht Improvement Commission.**

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Cullen yesterday denied the application of the Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company for a mandamus to compel the Mayor and Controller to pay $26,543.35 for gas furnished to New-Utrecht after it became the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn.

The claim, Justice Cullen says, must be presented to the city officials for audit, and action may be begun if the bill is not ordered paid. Ferguson's Board of Improvement, he declares, has gone out of existence. He says, in part:

"It is not sufficient to justify a writ of mandamus against the Mayor and Controller that the relator has a valid claim against the City of Brooklyn. The relator must go further and show that the claim has been so established that the duty devolved upon the officers named is merely ministerial. Under the contract the payments were to be made quarterly. The quarter would not expire until June 30. At the same time the Board of Improvement of the town of New-Utrecht ceased and terminated, for, in my opinion, that board is not continued by the annexation act. Therefore, under the contract, no claim to be made against the town till after the expiration of the term of office of the board, and therefore the audit by the board was not valid.

"The claim for the quarter should be presented to the City Auditor for audit. If he fails to audit the bill, the relator may proceed by mandamus against him or by action against the city."

**Miner Celebrates His Victory.**

Beginning with a torchlight parade, with three brass bands and a blaze of fireworks, and ending with a banquet on the stage of the People's Theatre, Henry C. Miner and his 600 employes last night celebrated his election to Congress.

Delegations from Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, his Newark theatre, from Miner's Bowery and Fifth Avenue Theatres, from the People's Theatre, from the Springer Lithographing Company, and from Miner's several drug stores met at the Fifth Avenue Theatre at 11 o'clock. The line of march was down Broadway to Prince Street, to the Bowery, thence to the People's Theatre, where the procession arrived at 12:30.

Mr. Miner thanked the crowd for the honor, which, he said, was almost as great as being elected to Congress. He then introduced Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court, who made a short speech congratulating Mr. Miner on his election to the first office he had ever sought. Among the other speakers were Lawyer Maurice Meyer, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, P. J. Scully, Judge Thomas Grady, and Justice McCarthy of the City Court.

**Found with a Fractured Skull.**

A man in an unconscious condition was found on West Street Thursday night. He was taken to the Leonard Street Station, and from there transferred to Bellevue Hospital. There it was learned that his name was Daniel Doyle, and that he was twenty-seven years old.

An examination revealed the fact that Doyle was suffering from a depressed fracture of the skull. His condition was such yesterday that nothing could be obtained from him as to where he lived or how he received the injury. The doctors say there is slight hope of recovery.

**The Germ Theory.**

From The Boston Transcript.

The purchaser of a tin bracket lamp, which leaked and filled the attic where it was placed with the unpoetic odor of kerosene, took it back to the housekeeping department of the big store whence it had come. "We can't take this back," said the unscientific clerk. "We couldn't sell it again. Customers would be afraid of germs." He was overruled; but his idea of germs in kerosene and tin shows how far the bacillus theory spreads.

# FOR CONSOLIDATION BY 1,708

### TWELVE BROOKLYN DISTRICTS HAVE NOT YET REPORTED.

**Election Officials in One District Made No Report Whatever of the Vote on the Greater New-York—Hungry Officials Believed to be Still at Work—Canvassers Who Have Not Made Returns Are Violators of the Law.**

The total vote of 670 out of the 682 election districts of Brooklyn shows a majority of 1,708 for consolidation. The total votes of these districts was 63,442 for and 61,734 against the Greater New-York.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-eighth Ward, in its returns entirely ignored the question of consolidation, and the police are wondering whether no votes were cast there, or whether those cast were neglected by the election officers.

With but few districts missing, the vote in this city on consolidation, according to the returns at Police Headquarters, was: For consolidation, 78,463; against consolidation, 49,559; majority for, 28,904.

Following are the figures taken from the official records at Brooklyn Police Headquarters just before the returns were locked up last night:

| Wards. | For. | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1805 | 1548 |
| Second | 345 | 591 |
| Third | 1248 | 1580 |
| Fourth | 921 | 1020 |
| Fifth | 677 | 1751 |
| Sixth | 2037 | 2676 |
| Seventh | 2755 | 3097 |
| Eighth | 2205 | 1901 |
| Ninth | 2601 | 2799 |
| Tenth | 1958 | 2542 |
| Eleventh | 1345 | 2089 |
| Twelfth | 844 | 1804 |
| Thirteenth | 1740 | 1755 |
| Fourteenth | 971 | 1752 |
| Fifteenth | 1327 | 2348 |
| Sixteenth | 1347 | 1101 |
| Seventeenth | 1270 | 2347 |
| Eighteenth | 623 | 1057 |
| Nineteenth | 2613 | 2476 |
| Twentieth | 2199 | 2153 |
| Twenty-first | 3514 | 3598 |
| Twenty-second | 4478 | 3427 |
| Twenty-third | 5765 | 4013 |
| Twenty-fourth | 1560 | 1272 |
| Twenty-fifth | 3293 | 2307 |
| Twenty-sixth | 3217 | 1981 |
| Twenty-seventh | 1447 | 1908 |
| Twenty-eighth | 4274 | 3010 |
| Twenty-ninth | 1055 | 805 |
| Thirtieth | 1340 | 430 |
| Thirty-first | 578 | 618 |
| Total | 63442 | 61734 |

Majority for consolidation, with twelve districts missing, 1708.

It is a noticeable fact that in the Fifth District of the Thirty-first Ward, formerly Gravesend, 100 votes are recorded against consolidation, while there is not 1 in favor of it.

The missing districts that have caused so much trouble are: District 10 of Ward 6, District 13 of Ward 7, District 8 of Ward 10, Districts 11 and 18 of Ward 12, District 18 of Ward 13, District 1 of Ward 14, District 4 of Ward 16, District 11 of Ward 17, District 11 of Ward 23, Districts 8 and 13 of Ward 24.

Making allowances for each of the twelve missing districts casting a majority vote of 75 against consolidation, this would seem to give the consolidation movement a clear majority of over 800.

If the people of Brooklyn had believed that William L. Strong was sure of being elected Mayor of New-York, there is no doubt that the vote for consolidation would have been surprising, but they were afraid that if Tammany Hall should be victorious Brooklyn would be worse off than it is at present.

J. S. T. Stranahan, speaking yesterday of consolidation, said: "I believe I first mentioned it at a festival of the Chamber of Commerce in 1882. I was expected to speak for the new bridge, which was soon to be opened, but I ventured to broaden out into a discussion of the consolidation of the communities around New-York Harbor."

Corporation Counsel Albert

## INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.


| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apartments To Let | 12 | Instruction | 7 |
| Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds | 11 | Legal Notices | 12 |
| Bankers' Cards | 10 | Lost and Found | 10 |
| Boarders Wanted | 7 | Marriages | 5 |
| Business Notices | 5 | Meetings and Elections | 10 |
| City Flats To Let | 12 | New Publications | 5 |
| City Items | 4 | Pianos | 7 |
| City Real Estate | 12 | Proposals | 7 |
| Country Houses To Let | 12 | Referees' Notices | 12 |
| Dancing | 7 | Religious Notices | 7 |
| Deaths | 5 | Situations Wanted | 7 |
| Financial | 10-11 | Special Notices | 5 |
| Furnished Rooms | 7 | Surrogate Notices | 12 |
| Help Wanted | 7 | Teachers | 7 |
| Hotels | 7 | Travelers' Guide | 11 |
| | | Winter Resorts | 7 |


## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Old Glory. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax. Matinée.
CASINO, 30th St-Broadway—The Passing Show. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Prize Show of Chrysanthemums, Orchids, &c.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée, 2:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Girl I Left Behind Me. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Charley's Aunt. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Compagnon. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley. Matinée, 2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Camille. Matinée, 2:00.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail. Matinée, 2:00.


# The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Daily..8 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..8 cents

Offices.
Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,126 Broadway, (22d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Sent Free.

| | 1 Yr | 6 Mo | 3 Mo | 1 Mo |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday | $10.00 | $5.00 | $2.50 | 90 |
| Daily, without Sunday | 8.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 75 |
| Sunday edition only | 2.00 | 1.00 | 50 | .... |
| Any one day (except Sunday) | 1.50 | 75 | 40 | .... |
| Weekly edition | 1.00 | 50 | 30 | .... |

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Postal Note, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.
REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS.—The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts; in all cases where a return of the manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.
LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at Nos. 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.


Reader's Index


| | Page. | Column. |
|---|---|---|
| Army and Navy | 12 | 2 |
| Business Troubles | 11 | 5 |
| Commercial | 11 | 2 |
| Court Calendars | 12 | 2 |
| Financial | 10 | 1 |
| Fires in This City | 5 | 2 |
| Post Office Notice | 11 | 6 |
| Railroad News | 6 | 5 |
| Real Estate | 12 | 4 |
| Telegraphic Brevities | 6 | 4 |
| Washington Weather Forecast | 7 | 1 |


### Yesterday's Temperature.

| | 1893. | 1894. | | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 41 | 32 | 3:30 P. M. | 50 | 35 |
| 6 A. M. | 42 | 32 | 6 P. M. | 47 | 35 |
| 9 A. M. | 41 | 33 | 9 P. M. | 43 | 36 |
| 12 M. | 50 | 35 | 12 P. M. | 39 | 35 |

Average temperature yesterday.....34½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....44¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....48½
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

### To-day's Weather.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain Changing to Snow, Cooler in the Evening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

## TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1894.

Senator Gorman's airy assumption of ignorance as to the causes of the overthrow of the Democratic Party in Congress on Tuesday is purely assumed, and will deceive no one. He cannot get a reputation for innocence by playing the part of an imbecile. It is too late. One of the chief causes of the popular disgust was Mr. Gorman's power in the Senate and the way in which he used and sold it. When a party majority allows itself to be led to disgraceful action, when that action puts millions into the pockets of a powerful monopoly, and when the leader is a person so notoriously treacherous, greedy, and unscrupulous as Senator Gorman, the party has to take the consequences. The Senator thinks the defeat will not be lasting. He can help bring his prediction to pass by finally and fully retiring from all connection with the party.

Some of the judicial minds of the police bench of this city seem to be seeking comfort in the section of the judiciary article of the new Constitution which declares that the "Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers" provided for in a previous section, who are in office when the article takes effect, "shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms." They think they see in this a chance to hold on to their places in spite of any charges that may be made against them, any power of removal now provided for by law, and any action of the Legislature. Judicial minds of a different type from that of Hogan and Koch and Divver may find in this section a mere reservation that the Constitution itself does not interfere with existing terms of office. Power is given to the Legislature to prescribe the manner of electing, the powers and the "terms" of this class of judicial officers, and it is doubtful whether it was intended to limit this for the benefit of present incumbents. It is certain that this section does not interfere with the power of removal for cause and after opportunity to be heard "by such courts as are or may be prescribed by law."

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. More than twenty of the students are ill, one has died of the disease, and one of the professors is in a critical condition. The source of infection appears to have been a well on the college grounds. A chemical analysis of the water was made, and there was so much evidence of pollution that measures were taken to prevent any further use of the well. The cause of typhoid is now so clearly understood and the danger arising from the use of contaminated water so universally admitted, that failure to protect the supply and to insure the wholesomeness of it at a university is certainly remarkable. It may be that the cause of this epidemic will be found elsewhere, possibly in the milk supply, but if the seeds of the disease were really taken from the college well, the scientists in the Faculty of this well-known institution have neglected to protect the undergraduates and themselves by the safeguards which even a slight acquaintance with sanitary laws suggests.

It seems very strange that brutal or thievish policemen should not have been even temporarily frightened into better manners and practices by the revelations of the Lexow committee. Yet, in fact, there were yesterday two cases brought to light, one of brutality in Harlem and one of apparent blackmail on the east side, which would certainly claim Mr. Goff's attention if the Lexow committee were in session. "The force," or the criminal part of it, seems to have assumed that the whole object of the investigation was to defeat Tammany, and that, now that that object is accomplished, there is nothing more to be feared from it. It behooves Mr. Lexow and his associates to show that that conclusion is rash.

### STRENGTHENING THE TREASURY.

The financial policy determined on by the President and described in our Washington dispatches this morning is not only wise, but is the discharge of a plain duty, the mode of discharging which is entirely within the discretion of the Executive. The President has decided to invite a gold loan under the act of 1875. The proceeds of the loan will be applied to the restoration of the gold reserve and to such needs of the Treasury as cannot be met without threatening encroachment on that reserve. He has reached this conclusion deliberately, after a careful study of the situation, and with entire confidence that it will have the approval of the country and that the plan can successfully be carried out. That confidence is unquestionably justified.

By the successive acts of legislation since 1875, the Treasury of the United States has become the trustee of the people for the maintenance in full credit of the currency of the country—the most momentous trust committed to the hands of an American Government since the civil war. Gradually the issue of currency has become practically a monopoly of the Government, the national bank notes, with the payment of the bonded debt, being bound to disappear. The Government currency—greenbacks, silver certificates, standard dollars convertible into certificates, and Treasury notes—must be kept at par in gold, at the risk of business depression, disaster, and even convulsion, the cost of which the country knows only too well. The only possible means of keeping at par in gold these various forms of currency is to keep absolutely unshaken the confidence of our own people and of the people of the world that every obligation of the United States will be paid in gold. The only means to that is the maintenance of the gold reserve, which, by common consent and by years of consistent precedent, is set apart for that purpose. The only way to maintain the gold reserve, when revenues are insufficient, is by borrowing. For that the act of 1875 gives ample authority, and this authority, used in February, is now again to be used.

The obligation to pursue this policy is not a new subject to the readers of The Times. We have urged it steadily and with all the energy we could command. We pressed it on the late Administration until we secured a public pledge that the reserve should thus be restored if it should be impaired. We pressed it upon the present Administration long before it was adopted, in February last. And since the continued depression of trade has checked the revenue, and the reserve had been drawn upon, we have pointed out repeatedly that there would be no complete return of foreign confidence in our securities, no lasting check to the flow of these securities to our shores, no stable basis of international trade calculations, until the reserve was filled up and kept intact. In determining to undertake this step, Mr. Cleveland renders to the country a very great service, the beneficent effects of which are almost incalculable, and will accrue for a long time to come.

### FUTURE "SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS."

The only decisive thing in the revised Constitution concerning what are vaguely called "sectarian appropriations" is the prohibition of the use of public money or credit for the benefit of schools or institutions of learning "wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught." There is no prohibition and only indirect restriction upon the use of public money for charitable institutions "under private control," whether that control is "sectarian" or otherwise. The most that can be said of the indirect restriction provided for is that in the right hands it may be so used as to put an end to such abuses as have grown up. The power of the Legislature to make appropriations from the State Treasury for this class of institutions is not taken away or in any way limited, but the general practice has not been to make such appropriations, but to authorize local authorities to make them. The new Constitution expressly declares that it may still authorize payments to such institutions by counties, cities, towns, and villages, but that it shall neither require nor prevent them.

The Legislature is to create three new commissions, viz., a State Board of Charities, a Commission in Lunacy, and a Prison Commission, the first two to take the place of the existing bodies of the same name, and the last to "visit and inspect" penal institutions for the detention of male adults charged with or convicted of crime. The Board of Charities is to "visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character," except those under the inspection of the other commissions, such as insane asylums, prisons, &c. Now payments by counties, cities, towns, and villages for the benefit of "charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions, wholly or partially under private control," cannot be made "for any inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities." This is practically the only restriction laid down.

The extent and manner of its operation will depend upon that board, except that its rules are made "subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws." The constitutional restriction, therefore, in itself amounts to very little. It simply establishes a supervision over the institutions concerned by a State Board of Charities, and empowers that body to make rules for the reception and retention of inmates on whose account public money is paid. This may result in putting an end to the abuses that have sprung up under the present loose system, such as receiving or retaining inmates not properly a charge upon the public, for the purpose of getting public money for taking care of them and perhaps training them in a particular religious faith. How much the new system will accomplish depends upon how it is administered, but of itself it interferes very little with what are called "sectarian appropriations" for charitable purposes.

### THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

We hope that no reader of The Times failed yesterday to read the interesting remarks of President Low upon the changes in the charter that are needed to give effect to the will of the voters about municipal government as that will was expressed last Tuesday. We have to assume that Mr. Strong is prepared to the extent of his power, to enforce that will, and indeed he explicitly pledged himself, when he accepted an unpartisan nomination, to perform the duties of the Mayoralty in an unpartisan spirit. It is possible that he did not then appreciate the strength of the pressure that would be put upon him, in the event of his election, to violate this pledge. He will find it out very soon after he has taken office, if not before. It will be the duty of the men who voted for him, not in order to build up a new machine upon the ruins of Tammany, but to secure good government in this city, to support him in any resistance he may offer to that pressure, and to assure him that the people of New-York are no more opposed to misgovernment that is called by the name of Tammany than they are to misgovernment that is called by any other name.

But if Mr. Strong is to effect anything worth mentioning in municipal reform, it is evident that his official power must be enlarged. In this point of view it is fortunate that a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature have been chosen, who will have much less hesitation in enlarging the powers of a Republican than they would have in enlarging the powers of a Democratic Mayor, while a Democratic Governor and Legislature would be pretty sure not to enlarge those powers if a Republican were to exercise them.

We quite agree with Mr. Low that the main points upon which the charter needs to be amended are the conferring upon the Mayor of the power of removal and the establishment of single Commissioners instead of boards. Both these changes are necessary in order to complete the purpose of the amendments already made to the charter. For the past twenty years, ever since the downfall of Tweed, the whole purpose of charter amendment, so far as it has been an honest and reformatory purpose, has been to limit the responsibility of the voters to the choice of a Mayor and to make the Mayor responsible for the whole municipal administration. In order to make this responsibility complete, the power that goes with it and creates it must be complete. The most important and beneficent change that has been made in the charter during these years was the taking away from the Board of Aldermen of the power of veto upon the Mayor's appointments, which was, in fact, a power of blackmailing the Mayor. The Mayor now has, so to speak, the power of summary appointment. The power of summary removal is a necessary complement to it. In this respect the charter of Brooklyn carries out much more completely than the charter of New-York the idea of individual and undivided responsibility for municipal affairs, which is the fundamental idea of both charters.

Some very intelligent and public-spirited men and sincere municipal reformers oppose this change in the charter; but when their objections come to be analyzed it appears that they are opposed to the radical notion of concentrating power and responsibility. They are in favor of a "system of checks and balances." We had such a system for many years. Under it everything went wrong and nobody was responsible. Now, if anything goes wrong, the people hold the Mayor and the party he represents responsible. But this is only just if the Mayor possesses the power to correct what goes wrong. He possesses it now only in a very limited degree. He is not fully responsible even for the men whom he appoints, unless he can discharge them if their work is not satisfactory; and he is not responsible at all for the men who are in office for fixed terms and are holding on in spite of him. The power of removal on charges and with the assent of the Governor or the courts is, as we have practically discovered, no power at all. If the Mayor is to be held responsible to the people for the conduct of every municipal department, he must be able to control that department and to change the head of it as often as he sees fit.

It follows that every department should have a head. And a "commission," whether bi-partisan or mono-partisan or unpartisan, is not a head. As Jeremy Bentham said, "a board is a screen." Look at the scandalous figure the Police Department has been cutting for years and the pitiable figure the Park Department has been cutting. These things would not be possible under individual Commissioners, because the individual Commissioner could not shift his responsibility as the joint Commissioner does. Mike Daly is not very useful or very ornamental as Commissioner of Public Works. Of course, Mike should be put out at the earliest moment; but he is by no means so bad as three or four Mike Dalys at the head of the department would be. It is by all means to be hoped that the power of removing all heads of departments, except the Controller, will be vested in the Mayor by one of the earliest acts of the coming Legislature.

### TO DECEIVE THE FARMER.

During the recent campaign Republican speakers and journals sought diligently to deceive farmers in this State as to the effect of tariff duties on some of their products. How successful they were we do not know, but we do remember that they did not convince the farmers of New-York in 1892 that the McKinley tariff's increased duties on those products had operated to their benefit. The reduced Republican vote of that year in the counties where the high-tariff demagogues had worked with the greatest energy was proof of that. We do not believe that many of the agriculturists there were moved by the same arguments this year.

The farmer who makes a careful inquiry concerning the effect of the tariff on hops, for example, will easily ascertain that the reduction of the duty from 15 cents to 8 cents a pound has not been the cause of the decline of prices which has reduced his profits. During the campaign the farmers of Oneida and Otsego Counties and of other parts of the hop district were urged to believe that the price of hops had been reduced by the tariff revision. The New-York Tribune asserted that they had "been hit hard by the reduction of the tariff on hops," and remarked that the price at Waterville had fallen from 22 cents in 1893 to 8 cents this year. Here is a decline of 14 cents, and, as the reduction of the duty was only 7 cents, the change in the tariff would account for only half of the fall, even if it could fairly be held accountable for any part of it.

But this country exports great quantities of hops, which are sold in foreign countries in open competition with the hops of those countries. A comparatively small quantity is imported from Germany, but if millions of pounds of American hops can be sold in England every year, in competition there with the German hops, and without the assistance of tariff protection, why is a tariff against German hops needed here at home, and how can it help the exporting hop grower?

Our farmers should look at the official reports. They show that the export trade in American hops has been growing as follows:

EXPORTS OF HOPS.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| 1890 | 7,540,854 |
| 1891 | 8,738,080 |
| 1892 | 12,604,686 |
| 1893 | 11,367,030 |
| 1894 | 17,472,421 |

Nearly half of the entire American crop was shipped to Europe and sold there last year, for the crop of late years has been less than 40,000,000 pounds. Does any intelligent man believe that the tariff duty on wheat has the slightest effect upon the price of wheat here or abroad? It is a sham duty. The price is fixed in the foreign market where our surplus is marketed. All tariff duties on those agricultural products of which we produce a large surplus to be sold in foreign markets are shams.

These figures concerning the export trade in hops should be especially interesting to the New-York hop grower, because the reports also show that a very large part of the quantity shipped is supplied by this State. In 1893, when the exports were 11,367,030 pounds, 10,418,408 pounds went out at this port, and the bulk of this quantity was grown on New-York farms. It is also shown that nearly all of these hops were sold in Great Britain. There American hops were marketed in competition with the hops of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, and France, this country supplying more than 40 per cent. of the quantity consumed, and the remainder coming from the other countries named. If we could meet the European price in England for 17,000,000 pounds last year, why can we not meet and undersell it here at home, tariff or no tariff, the foreign grower being at a disadvantage here because of the ocean freight charges?

The farmer should not look to the tariff on hops for an explanation of the fall of prices. He should look to the condition of the foreign market, the size of the crop in the European countries which produce a surplus, and the price of foreign hops in Great Britain. We do not overlook the probability, also, that the consumption of hops at home has been affected since the early months of last year by the depression due primarily to silver legislation and the silver panic. But the cause is chiefly to be found in market and crop conditions abroad. The price of wheat here is very low and has been low for a long time. The sham duty on wheat was reduced by the new tariff, but the change had no more effect upon the price than the reduction of the duty on hops has had upon the price of that product. The demagogue tries to make farmers believe that they derive great benefit from such sham duties in order that they may thus be induced to consent to the imposition of high duties on manufactured goods which they have to buy.

### THE VOTE ON CONSOLIDATION.

The difference between the vote of this city and that of Brooklyn on the question of municipal consolidation is curious and interesting. In New-York the total vote was only about 87,000 on considerably less than one-third that cast for candidates for office, but of that over three-fifths was in the affirmative. It shows that a large proportion of the people of this city were "willing," but did not care enough about it to keep one ballot from another for the purpose of expressing an opinion.

In Brooklyn the total vote was over 125,000, or about five-sevenths as much as that for candidates for office, and the margin in favor of consolidation was only about 1,500. This shows that far greater interest was taken in the question over there, and that there was tolerably full expression of opinion about it as that opinion existed on the morning of election. The curious thing about this is the unquestionable fact that the greatest benefit of consolidation will accrue to the City of Brooklyn, while the bulk of its cost—that is to say, the increase of burden—will fall upon New-York. In the equalization of expenditures and taxation that must follow if the two communities are brought under one municipal administration, without subdivision for revenue and administrative purposes, New-York will be heavily drawn upon for a time, to the benefit of Brooklyn, without any direct or immediate return. It will have to find its compensation in indirect and remote benefits to its people and in the satisfaction of becoming one of the great cities of the world.

Doubtless one explanation of the opposition in Brooklyn is that in the production of the great city its name and identity were to disappear. It was not to absorb, but to be absorbed, and civic pride of the provincial sort preferred a slow and moderate Brooklyn to part and parcel of a greater New-York, notwithstanding the practical benefit of the latter. No doubt, also, the politicians of both parties preferred to retain the advantage they find in local offices which they may control and in patronage which they may divide, rather than take the chance of a share in the greater municipality, and politicians influence many votes. Very likely, also, there were citizens who had some apprehension of coming under Tammany rule before they knew that Tammany rule was to be overthrown.

Probably if the vote were to be taken again it would be more strongly in favor of consolidation in Brooklyn and in this city, too. It is not certain that even Mount Vernon is not sorry for declining the invitation for which it had asked. However, the sentiment of the territory that was originally meant to be included in the Greater New-York is decidedly in favor of carrying out the plan, and the important task remains to the commission of devising a system of incorporation for the Legislature to consider.

The most formidable showing of strength by the Populists in the late elections was made in North Carolina, where they made a fusion with the Republicans. This secured them four members of the House and probably one United States Senator, as the fusionists have a majority in the Legislature. The result, however, does not indicate the strength of the Populist ideas in North Carolina so much as it does the skill of their leader, Marion Butler, in organizing a combined raid for the offices. An offset to the partial victory of the Populists is that the Republican Senator, if elected, will make a Republican majority, without direct Populist aid, in the Senate.

### Posthumous Reconciliation.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The will of Anna R. Eyre, 2377 Chestnut Street, who left property valued at $10,000, contains the following clause: "For all my friends and relatives I cherish kindest feelings, and hope time may set right all misjudgments, and that we may be permitted to meet where the weary are at rest."

### GORMAN SAYS HE DOESN'T KNOW.

**Hasn't Been Paying Much Attention to Politics in Recent Days.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Senator Arthur Pugh Gorman, when asked as to the causes of Tuesday's Democratic revolution, said that he had not been paying any attention to politics since the adjournment of the Senate, but he supposed the causes of the defeat were various, and it was hard to tell what particular thing was most influential. He said that in political matters as in battle men run for no particular cause. In some cases the cause was a local one and not due to anything the Democratic Party had done.

The causes which existed in 1892, when the Republicans were defeated, continued now, whatever they were.

The Senator did not think that the defeat of the Democratic Party would be lasting and did not seem to be very much depressed with the result.

Senator Gibson was greatly surprised at the result of the elections, but declined to express any views as to its cause.

### MAY BE ANOTHER LEXOW SENSATION.

**A High Official Said to be Willing to Tell Who Got the Blackmail.**

It was rumored yesterday that when the Lexow committee assembles a week from next Monday morning, the proceedings will awaken renewed interest by the appearance upon the stand of a high official, who will tell a remarkable story. This high official, not a Police Commissioner, as it was at first rumored, will be a voluntary witness, and will tell, so it was reported, just where $15,000,000 of blackmail collected yearly by the police, went.

This rumor caused a great deal of comment and interest, chiefly in police circles yesterday, but it was impossible to verify it. Mr. Goff refused to discuss the matter. He would not deny it, neither would he say that there was any truth in the story. Dr. Parkhurst had no information to give, but he appeared as if he would not be surprised if the report proved correct.

### CURRENT NEWS OF THE FINE ARTS.

—The overseers of Harvard University have passed the following resolutions, for the wisdom of which there may be only applause: "I. That, in the opinion of this board, it is very desirable that a complete scheme for the future development of the college property be formulated, and adhered to in future work as closely as the progress of events makes possible. II. That, in the opinion of this board, greater harmony and excellence in the design of college buildings would be obtained if all artistic questions where university property is concerned were submitted to a standing advisory committee, composed partly of several competent professional men and partly of members of the governing boards of the university. III. That these votes be communicated to the President and Fellows."

—Officers who were trained at Addiscombe, Croydon, in England, have erected in Beddington Church a memorial on which is the following inscription: "In memory of Dorcos, widow of John Rose, who died May, 1894, in her eighty-fifth year. She was for twenty years 'Mother Rose' of Addiscombe College, where, by her invariable kindness, sympathy, and sweetness of disposition, she obtained the kind regards of a long line of cadets. This slab has been erected by officers in token of their respect and kindly feeling."

—Karl Bitter has finished the first of ten panels in bronze, which he is to make, descriptive of the history of the various cities that the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company unite. These panels are to be placed in front of the dormers on the Market Street side of the train shed, in Philadelphia. The finished panel represents, in an essentially dramatic group, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, the first resident of Chicago, defending his wife and children against an attack of Indians.

—Lord Rosebery unveiled at Bristol Oct. 30 a bronze statue of Edmund Burke, by Havard Thomas. It stands in an open space near St. Augustine's Bridge. The pedestal is inscribed, "Burke, 1774-1780." The dates are of the period during which Burke represented Bristol in Parliament. There is added the following quotation from his last speech in Bristol: "I wish to be a member of Parliament to have my share of doing good and resisting evil."

—Rupert Schmid has designed for the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco a monument to Gen. Grant. It will be a shaft 6 feet 4 inches in height, surmounted by a fac simile in bronze of the bust of Gen. Grant which was made by the same artist for the tomb in Riverside Park. At the base of the shaft, in front, will be a group of war insignia and trophies in bronze.

—Léon Bonnat has painted portraits of the late Gen. George S. Brown and of Mrs. Brown of Baltimore; and so it appears that Baltimore has four portraits by Bonnat. The two others are of Mr. W. T. Walters and of the painter, and both are in Mr. Walters's gallery.

—Joseph Jefferson is to give a special "Talk on Art" to the members of the Washington Art League, at Metzerott Music Hall, Washington.

—Mr. George W. Breck is to begin his instruction of the illustration class at the Norwich Art School Wednesday, Nov. 14.

—Mr. Carl Marr of Milwaukee has been appointed a Professor at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Munich.

**Artists at the Portrait Exhibition.**

It was Artists' Day at the National Academy of Design yesterday. About 400 of them were present. Their expressions of admiration were frequent, especially for the fine work of American artists.

Kenyon Cox was of the opinion that the work of American artists on exhibition, characterized as it is by seriousness, dignity, and sincerity, gained by comparison with some of the foreign work.

Among the artists present were:

Daniel Huntington, J. C. Nicoll, S. J. Guy, George H. Yewell, Walter Satterlee, T. Addison Richards, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Dielman, W. H. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Wiles, Mrs. J. Francis Murphy, W. H. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Naegele, P. P. Ryder, Miss Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cox, Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smillie, Frederick W. Kost, Alfred Jones, William B. Faxon, W. H. Low, and Samuel Isham.

In the throng of visitors to the exhibition were also:

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, James A. Garland, S. H. Olin, Mrs. H. W. Gray, Mrs. Edward Wright of Newark, Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Miss Cecilia Beaux, and Mr. Biddle of Philadelphia; Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Collins, Mrs. Arthur M. Sherwood, Miss Louisa Butler, Miss Whithock, Miss Lydia Emmet, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, Mrs. F. M. Lathrop, Miss De Forest, J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton, Percival De Luce, Mrs. Egerton Brown, Miss Potter and W. H. Hyde.

**Well-Merited Praise to a Journal.**

The American Hebrew celebrated yesterday the fifteenth anniversary of its foundation by the issue of a memorial number. The following well-merited letter of M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the celebrated political writer and historian, is printed among the tributes of its friends: "I read The American Hebrew regularly and always with both interest and profit to myself. I am particularly delighted with the spirit of broad tolerance which animates the editorial department of your paper. It breathes a true sentiment of religious liberty, which is perhaps the most essential of all phases of modern liberty.

"The credit is due, in part, to the intelligence of the Americans, who owe all to their religious liberty; but Judaism has also its part, it is but just to recognize it. When certain Americans, forgetful of their most glorious national traditions, have sought to foment an agitation against the Roman Catholics, you Israelites have not hesitated to claim liberty for the Roman Catholic Church, as well as for other denominations. I thank you in the name of the Catholics of Europe. It is a beautiful lesson which you have given to the anti-Semites and to all intolerants of whatever origin in thus emphasizing liberty for others; even for those by whom you have been persecuted."

**Beer Measure.**

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Chicago is not so big as New-York, and here are figures to prove it. In 1893 Chicago people drank only 2,761,741 barrels of beer, 32 gallons each, while New-Yorkers drank 4,838,960 barrels. It is useless for Chicagoans to attempt to explain away these figures in the face of the prevalent impression as to their capacity for beer.

**The Times's Election News.**

From The Clinton (N. J.) Democrat, Nov. 8.

The New-York Daily Times distinguished itself among the great papers of the metropolis Wednesday morning by the perfection and accuracy of its election news—not from New-York alone, but from all the States—North, South, East, and West.

## THE GOVERNOR-ELECT IN TOWN

### MR. MORTON VISITED BY WOULD-BE OFFICE HOLDERS.

**He Has Nothing to Say About the Election Beyond Declaring that at No Time Did He Think the State in Doubt—Assemblyman Fish Advocates the Power of Removal Bill—Legislature Should Give Mr. Strong Full Power.**

Governor-elect Levi P. Morton arrived in this city from his country seat about noon yesterday. He went first to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and secured rooms and then down town to the office of Morton, Bliss & Co., where he spent about an hour.

He found a large number of letters of congratulation awaiting him, and several callers tendered their best wishes. After leaving his office he went back to the hotel, where scores of Republican politicians were awaiting him.

Thomas C. Platt was among them. So were Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee's Campaign Committee, and the following candidates for Speaker: Hamilton Fish, who has openly announced himself for the place; George R. Malby of St. Lawrence, who wants a re-election; Danforth E. Ainsworth, who is prominent in the canvass; J. Irving Burns of Westchester, and Alfred R. Conkling.

Other callers were Congressman-elect Southwick of Albany, John I. Davenport, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and Gen. N. M. Curtis of St. Lawrence County.

There was a story to the effect that Mr. Morton, Mr. Platt, and Mayor-elect Strong were to hold a conference upon the power-of-removal bill, but evidently this story had little foundation, for Mr. Strong went out of the city, and it was said that he had gone to get a few days' rest at Old Point Comfort.

Despite the rumor that Mr. Platt will look with shyness upon the power-of-removal bill until he sees how Mr. Strong is going to use his henchmen, politicians like Chares W. Hackett and Mr. Odell are declaring that such a bill will be adopted.

Gov.-elect Morton himself said that he had nothing to say in the way of an interview. "The people," he declared, "have spoken in no uncertain way. I hardly expected such a landslide, but I did not believe at any time that the result in the State was in doubt."

Mr. Morton admitted that he had received a letter from ex-President Harrison, and added that it was a very pleasant one, but that he did not feel at liberty to give it out for publication.

The friends of ex-Senator Fassett in this city and in Chemung and all over the State are urging the selection of Col. Archie E. Baxter of Chemung for clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. Baxter, like all of Mr. Fassett's friends, did the hardest kind of work in the campaign for Mr. Morton and the rest of the Republican candidates.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, in speaking of the power of removal bill to a reporter for The New-York Times, said last night:

"It was the unmistakable wish of the people who overthrew Tammany that the Mayor elected by them should have full opportunity to bring about the reforms that the public want. He cannot do so unless he be given the power to appoint heads of the various city departments who will be in sympathy with the wishes of the people.

"The first and most important act of the Legislature which will meet in January will be to clothe the Mayor of this city with such power. The full measure of reform cannot be secured until the Mayor is free to choose his own Cabinet and replace the officials whose appointment served to make the present Municipal Government obnoxious.

"The bill introduced at the last session giving the Mayor power of removal, received my hearty support. It was passed by both branches of the Legislature, and had not the veto of a Democratic Governor intervened, the incoming Mayor would be in a position on the day of his inauguration to make a clean sweep.

"Pass the power of removal bill at once, and if the people of New-York want a new charter afterward I have no doubt that they will get it. If it were left to me, I would insist upon even suspending the appointment of committees until a power of removal bill is passed enabling Mayor Strong to turn out every official whose tenure of office is not protected by constitutional enactment."

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Governor-elect Morton has accepted the tender of special escort made by the Albany Burgesses' Corps late last Tuesday evening. The acceptance was in the shape of a letter received by Commander Woodward this afternoon. The corps acted as escort to Govs. Hill and Flower.

**Archie Baxter Has Aspirations.**

ELMIRA, Nov. 9.—Col. Archie E. Baxter of this city is in the field as a candidate for Clerk of the Assembly. It is understood that he has the indorsement of ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, as well as other influential Republicans in the southern tier and throughout the State.

### AN EXCITING RUNAWAY.

**Three Driverless Horses Dash Off with a Fire Engine.**

From The St. Paul Globe, Nov. 4.

Three horses with a fire engine attached, but no driver on the seat, plunged down Selby Hill at 7 o'clock last night, right along the cable line. Yet nobody was injured and nothing was damaged except the engine, which lost two wheels.

At 6:55 P. M. an alarm of fire was sent in from Box 474. Three handsome bays, Dick, Charley, and Harry, trotted from their stalls and took their places in front of the engine. In less than five seconds the harness was fastened and the horses dashed out of the engine house, as is customary. But there was no driver on the seat, and nobody on the engine, except James Mitchell, the engineer, who stood upon the rear board to perform the duties of fireman.

The instant the horses reached the street Dick, who headed the team, turned to the right, and the trio started down Selby Avenue at a rapid gait. Faster and faster they ran, until by the time they had reached Western Avenue they were going at a terrific pace. In the meanwhile, Mitchell, who had noticed that the engine was moving in an unusually zig-zag fashion, turned his head and looked to see what was the matter with the driver. To his consternation he saw nothing but an empty seat.

His first impulse was to separate himself from the steamer, but he changed his mind and stuck to it, hoping that the horses would turn to the left at the brow of the hill and run down Summit Avenue and get stuck in the mud, due to the tearing up of the pavement. The engine still whirled along. The left wheels ran in the gutter, scraping the curbing as they passed, while a circle of fiery s

# JAPAN'S VICTORIOUS WARFARE

## CHINA'S ARMIES SUFFERING FROM DESERTION AND STARVATION.

**Report that the Japanese Have Captured Talien-Wan—Chinese Soldiers in the Mountains Far from Their Base of Supplies—No Expectation of a Determined Stand at Port Arthur—China Urged to Make Peace Proposals Direct to Japan.**

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch to-day saying that the Japanese forces have captured Talien-Wan. The Chinese fleet is at Wei-Hai-Wei and the Russian fleet at Che-Foo.

A dispatch to the Central News from Che-Foo, dated Nov. 6, reports that hundreds of Chinese are arriving there from Manchuria, whence they are fleeing, frightened at the approach of the Japanese. The Chinese troops and such vessels of the Chinese fleet as are not cooped up at Port Arthur have been ordered to attack the Japanese wherever they meet them. It is reported that Port Arthur is still invested by the Japanese, and that two of the forts there have been captured by them. The Chinese soldiers are deserting from New-Chwang, fearing an attack by the Japanese.

The Central News says that England and other powers have urged China to make her peace proposals directly to Japan, and to negotiate at once for the cessation of the war. Japan has promised to receive the overtures in a benevolent spirit.

The Daily News hears from Odessa that Emperor William has ordered the German Admiral in Chinese waters to place himself, in certain contingencies, under the orders of the British Admiral Freemantle. The Daily News also learns that France seems to favor a European conference to consider affairs in the far East.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Echo de Paris, in an article on the proposed settlement of the Chinese-Japanese troubles, says France will not reply to the proposals to intervene for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the war until she shall have learned exactly what are Russia's thoughts and hopes regarding the matter.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—The Chinese Army of the North is reported to be in a terrible plight, suffering from starvation and exposure to the extremely cold weather. It has retreated to the mountains, far removed from its base of supplies, while the Japanese Army is said to be encamped at Feng-Whang-Cheng. Fifteen thousand Chinese, mostly raw recruits, are being pursued by the Japanese.

It is not expected that a determined stand will be made against the Japanese at Port Arthur. Admiral Fremantle, commanding the British fleet, is authority for the assertion that the last engagement of any importance between the Japanese and Chinese will be fought at Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The cruiser Petrel arrived at New-Chang yesterday. This port is at the head of the Gulf of Liautong, on the highway from Port Arthur and Moukden to Pekin.

The only concern felt by the United States in the advance of the victorious Japanese forces through China is the probable injury to Americans by Chinese soldiers, who have been plundering in all directions on their disorganized retreat. Their behavior toward even their own countrymen in the stampede through Manchooria, indicates what may be expected should they meet foreigners.

Minister Denby has been instructed to give ample warning to Americans along the lines of retreat of Chinese forces, and instruct them to seek security in the treaty ports, where American vessels have been ordered for their protection. The Baltimore is stationed at Port Arthur, the Petrel at New-Chang, and the Monocacy at Tien-Tsin for this purpose. In extreme emergencies refugees will be sheltered on the war ships, but the American commanders have orders to land marines at any of the treaty ports when necessary to guard United States Consulates and persons under protection of our Consular officials. Should the situation become so serious at Pekin that the central Chinese Government is unable to guarantee the safety of foreigners, Minister Denby will warn Americans to leave the capital and go to Tien-Tsin, where several United States cruisers can rendezvous on short notice.

### ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

**Lord Rosebery's Address at the Lord Mayor's Banquet Last Evening.**

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's Show, attending the installation of Sir Joseph Renals, the new Lord Mayor, to-day, was a very tame affair, and the crowds present were unusually small. The decorations were few and tawdry and the procession was not in any respect comparable with the processions of the last few years. The weather was mild, with showers.

The most notable feature of the Lord Mayor's banquet, at the Guildhall, this evening, was the Prime Minister's speech on the political situation at home and abroad.

The British Government had given strong and tangible proof of its friendship for Japan by concluding the recent comprehensive treaty with her, Lord Rosebery said. It had also shown its benevolent neutrality by attempting to promote peace between the two warring powers. In this delicate and difficult business the Government had gone hand in hand with Russia and other interested powers. Although the sky was not clear, the Government would let slip no opportunity to settle the war. Great Britain's relations to Russia were most cordial, the difficulty as to spheres of influence in Asia having been terminated. If all the European countries concerned could only proceed cordially and without suspicion in Asiatic affairs, a great step would be taken to secure the peace of the world.

But recently the civilized world had bewailed the assassination of the President of a country with which England ought to stand shoulder to shoulder in generous commercial rivalry. Now she had to regret the death of a great Emperor, the master of peace. The young head on which had fallen the terrible responsibility of the Russian crown might prove not unequal to the task.

After paying high compliments to the wisdom and moderation of Alexander III., Lord Rosebery spoke of his services in preserving the peace of Europe. Few persons realized, he said, the difficulty of keeping a good understanding among the nations. There was danger in the enormous armaments of Europe. There was also danger in the mighty engine of the press, which often spoke under the influence of fierce competition and without weighing the effects of its announcements. He must ask the press to sift its news carefully before publishing it.

The foreign policy of England was strictly conservative, and had nothing to do with party. The Government wished things to remain as they are. It coveted nothing abroad. It was not worth England's while, with interests all over the world, to disturb the existing conditions.

### GERMAN CABINET CHANGES.

**Von Hammerstein Is Minister of Husbandry—Warning to the Kaiser.**

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The Emperor this morning offered to Herr von Hammerstein, Director of the Province of Hanover, the new portfolio of Husbandry, which was accepted. This is regarded as a great concession to the Agrarians.

According to the Vossische Zeitung, Herr Goring, chief of the Imperial Chancellery, and Dr. von Schelling, Prussian Minister of Justice, have been dismissed. Herr Wilbowski has been appointed to succeed Herr Goring.

The Zukunft, in an article under the caption, "A Giant's Plaything," creates a sensation by drawing a parallel between the Kaiser and Charles I. of England, and predicts that the German ruler may meet a fate similar to that of the English King if he persists in his King Charles methods of claiming that the people must blindly confide in his policy, for which he holds himself responsible to God alone. The paper expresses hope that Chancellor von Hohenlohe may be able to dispel the Kaiser's illusion that a modern people can be treated as a plaything.

### EXPLORER SMITH HEARD FROM.

**Work Done by the Philadelphia Scientific Expedition in Africa.**

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The scientific expedition headed by Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia which started last June to explore the unknown region lying 200 miles west of Berbera, Africa, and extending to Lake Rudolph, has been heard of here for the first time since it reached Africa. In the region to be explored it was believed that traces of ancient civilization still existed.

Soon after his arrival at Berbera Dr. Smith formed a caravan of 100 camels, and reached a large stream, believed to be the Erer, early in September. The party explored the unknown country west of Milmil and surveyed several rivers. Dr. Smith is reported to have had a narrow escape from death or serious injury by a rhinocerus which charged upon him. The health of the party is good.

### REBELLION NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

**Report of Revolutionist Successes and a Conspiracy in the Fleet.**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 9.—In the State of Rio Grande do Sul the revolutionists appear to have been making a good deal of headway. The garrisons of San Mateo, Santa Anna, and Santa Cristo joined the insurgents when those places were captured, and it is now asserted that a conspiracy exists among the fleet which will bring three war ships to their side if the revolution continues after this month.

In this event, it is believed that Peixoto will seize the chief command, under pretext of putting down the rebellion, leaving President-elect Moraes in the background. Political prisoners throughout the country fill the prisons to overflowing, and it is said that many others have been put out of the way secretly.

### BRITISH TRAINING SHIP MISSING.

**Much Anxiety for the Safety of the Calypso, Recently Caught in a Gale.**

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the training ship Calypso, which, with the Active, Ruby, and Volage, was caught in a gale during a voyage to the Canary Islands.

The Calypso parted from her companions at the height of the storm, on Oct. 24, and has not been seen since. The Active, Ruby, and Volage arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on Wednesday. The naval officials at Devonport try to reassure all inquirers by recalling the experience of the Calypso two years ago. She then was missing for several days, and came into port eventually under sail, with her engines disabled.

The Calypso is a steel and iron corvette of 16 guns, 2,700 tons displacement, and 4,000 horse power. She was launched in 1883.

**A Revolt in Nyaghur.**

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.—The natives of the tributary State of Nyaghur, in the Province of Orissa, have revolted against their ruler, the Rajah Siht el Otepeucht, and a large force of police and a company of infantry have been sent to put down the disturbance.

**Condensed Cablegrams.**

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.—This city was this morning declared a free port. The formal royal ceremonies accompanying the declaration were omitted in consequence of the death of the Czar.

Rome, Nov. 9.—It was reported to-day that Premier Crispi was seriously ill. In fact, he had merely a slight cold, and received calls and conferred with his colleagues as usual.

Havana, Nov. 9.—The Spanish coast steamer Fernando, foundered Tuesday morning twenty miles north of Bahia Honda. Ten of her passengers and crew were drowned.

**Death from Typhoid at Amherst.**

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 9.—John Pickett Trask, a member of the senior class of Amherst College, died at midnight Thursday. The announcement of the death at chapel this morning was a surprise to every one. Mr. Trask was twenty-one years old, and lived in Beverly, Mass. He was universally popular. The body will be taken to his home to-morrow, and funeral services will probably be held Monday. At a meeting of the senior class this morning G. W. Fiske of Hillston was chosen to represent the class at the funeral, and arrangements were made for draping in mourning Mr. Trask's seat in the chapel. The funeral services will be attended by several members of the Theta Delta Psi Fraternity, of which Mr. Trask was a member. Several other students are now ill with typhoid fever, but none of the cases are considered serious at present.

**A Unique Introduction.**

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Call, Nov. 4.

Judge Flandrau makes a model presiding officer at all times and on all occasions. A good deal of curiosity was aroused to see how the Judge would get along in introducing a Populist candidate for the Supreme bench at the Democratic meeting last night. Judge Flandrau was equal to the emergency, and here was his unique introduction:

"Ladies and Gentlemen; I now have the especial privilege of introducing to you a gentleman of such profound learning, and who is possessed of such versatile talent, that he can entertain, instruct, and edify you upon almost any subject, and any side of all subjects, no matter whether they are scientific, literary, Populistic, or Democratic, the universally known and numerously nominated John W. Willis."

**Sabbatarianism of a Scotch Baillie.**

From London Truth.

At the Thurso Police Court last week a brave blow was struck in defense of Sabbatarianism. Four boys pleaded guilty to having desecrated the day by playing at pitch and toss on an island in the river near the town, and in sentencing them to a fine of half a crown each, or three days' imprisonment, Bailie Logan delivered a highly-edifying lecture. It was, he said, a most disgraceful thing that "the accused should have behaved in such a manner on the Sabbath day," and "they had been setting a very bad example to other people, who were apt to be led away by such practices." Who but a Scotch Baillie could suppose that people would be allured into crime by the demoralizing sight of a few lads playing at pitch and toss?

**Shot Two Peacemakers.**

LAWTREY, Fla., Nov. 9.—William Saph to-day shot and killed Willoughby Griffith and mortally wounded Enoch Griffith. Saph and his brother assaulted a man named Austin, employed by the Griffith brothers. The Griffiths were acting as pacemakers when Saph shot them for interfering. The murderer escaped. The parties were all prominent farmers of Bradford County.

**Majority for Rapid Transit, 68,025.**

Returns brought to Police Headquarters yesterday increase considerably the majority for rapid transit. There were 104,992 votes in favor, and 36,867 against, a majority of 68,025. Only a few districts have not been heard from.

**To Honor Oliver's Captains.**

There will be a reception next Friday evening at the Union League Club to the forty-eight Republican election district Captains of the Second Assembly District as a testimonial of appreciation of their work.

**Ninth Regiment Veterans Meet.**

The veterans of the Ninth Regiment held their quarterly social meeting at the Ninth Regiment Armory last evening.

### *YESTERDAY'S FIRES.*

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:50 A. M.—606 West One Hundred and Sixtieth street; Edward Kane, dwelling; damage, $150.

3:00 A. M.—159 West Twenty-seventh Street; Fire Brothers, cellar; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—117 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Louis Shaperio, dwelling; damage, $50.

11:30 A. M.—639 East Nineteenth Street; Thomas New, tar roofing; damage, $75.

2:10 P. M.—61 James Street; Michael Cholotar; damage, $10.

3:55 P. M.—Chimney, at 116 Walker Street; no damage.

5 P. M.—161 Orchard Street; Rachael Lander; damage, $25.

### SENATOR HILL HANGED IN EFFIGY.

**The Seventy-eight Republicans of Purdy's Have a Great Time.**

PURDY'S, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A party of leading citizens of this town became so excited over the fact that the Republicans polled about seventy-eight-eightieths of the eighty votes cast Tuesday that they could not help having a celebration Wednesday night. They had it, and when Purdy's woke up yesterday morning an effigy of Senator David B. Hill was hanging from a tree.

Purdy's idea of a celebration was a mock funeral. Ragbags and a haymow furnished the corpse. A pair of trousers, a discarded jersey, a pair of woolen socks that once sheltered the No. 11 foot of a Purdy's farmer, and an old slouch hat covered the hay that was kindly loaned for the occasion by a farmer excited to generosity by the great victory. Strips of velvet answered for eyes, nose, and mouth, and also did duty as Senator Hill's sidewhiskers.

It was decided to exhibit the corpse before burying it. Edward J. Barrett, an engineer; Samuel Smith, village storekeeper; George H. Johnson, a laborer, and Robert F. White, Justice of the Peace and ex-Methodist preacher, were the Executive Committee. They first put placards on the effigy. One read, "I was a Democrat"; the other, "Died Nov. 6, 1894."

Then they went the rounds, paying particular attention to the one or two Democrats in town. When they were seen going home the effigy was not with them. Nothing more was seen of it until it was found floating in the chilly morning air of Thursday.

The hanging angered Charles E. Culver and Isaac Wright, Democrats, and they tried, without success, to get warrants for the arrest of the men who had hurt their feelings.

The effigy is to be brought out again Saturday night for parade and cremation, weather permitting.

### THE WAY OPEN FOR RETRIEVAL.

**Congressman-Elect Cowen Talks of Democracy's Future.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—John K. Cowen, one of the few fortunate Democrats to escape harm from Tuesday's political cyclone, is a close personal friend of President Cleveland and William L. Wilson. It was because of their earnest entreaties that Mr. Cowen consented to run for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District. He made an aggressive campaign on free-trade lines, and proved to be the bulwark of Democracy in this city.

In analysing the causes of Tuesday's result, Mr. Cowen said:

"It is difficult to disabuse the minds of workingmen of the idea that it is the business of the Government to give them employment. Republicans claimed that protection gave people employment and good wages. As the people had been greatly afflicted by the hard times, and as these hard times were contemporary with the Democratic Administration, they reasoned no further, but blamed the party for their being out of work.

"The second great underlying cause was, I think, the delay in action both in the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill and the passage of a revenue tariff law.

"The Democratic Party is by tradition a sound-money party. The vacillation, therefore, on the question of silver, drove many of the converts of 1890 and 1892 away from us, and when to this was added the almost criminal delay in carrying out the pledges and promises on which the party obtained power, we were in no position to make recruits.

"The third cause for the avalanche was, I fear, the feeling which very many thinking people have that the Democratic party cannot secure unanimity on the legislation necessary regarding the money of the future.

"It is the financial question which will claim the largest share of attention in the near future. Its importance will outweigh the tariff, and wise financial legislation, while power yet remains to the Democratic Party, will put it in excellent shape to go before the people two years hence."

### MRS. FERRIS LOSES HER SUIT.

**A Dispute Over the Estate of Chancellor Ferris of New-York University.**

A suit brought by Letitia S. Ferris, the widow of Chancellor Isaac Ferris of the University of the City of New-York, who died in June, 1873, to set aside a release of dower in the property of her husband, has been dismissed by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court. The Chancellor's son, Richard B. Ferris, the Vice President of the Bank of New-York, managed the estate.

Included in the property was a residence at Roselle, N. J., which the widow received, and the house 108 East Twelfth Street. The release which the widow signed was executed Dec, 22, 1873. She claims that she signed it under a misapprehension as to its contents, that she was not aware that it was a release of dower, and that the procurement of it was fraudulent.

Justice Ingraham holds that there is no evidence of any attempt to force her to execute the release, and he says that her claim to dower in the real estate in this city would defeat the expressed intentions of her husband and would be inconsistent with the provisions of his will. The two unmarried daughters, Charlotte and Sarah, under the terms of the will received an equal interest in the use of or rents of the house 108 East Twelfth Street.

### THREE UNNOTICED VACANCIES.

**Terms of Electrical Control Commissioners Expired Nov. 1.**

In the campaign excitement people who follow municipal matters with reasonable closeness lost sight of the fact that the terms of offiee of the Commissioners of Electrical Control expired on Nov. 1, and that since then they have been holding over.

The Commissioners are Walton Storm, Tammany Democrat, and Theodore Moss and Jacob Hess, Republicans. Mayor Gilroy can now appoint their successors for three years. Whether such successors would survive a power of removal bill is a question, but it can be said that Mayor Gilroy will not hurry himself to fill the places.

He may desire to have some information as to the possible tenure of office of his appointees before he takes action.

**Wants $20,000 from Barnum Estate.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—Fresh complications have arisen in the settlement of the estate of P. T. Barnum. A short time before the showman died he added a codicil to his will in favor of his nephew, E. Barnum Seeley. It provided that he should travel with the show, and receive $5,000 a year, and, in addition, a share of the profits found to be due the P. T. Barnum estate.

He has put in a claim against the estate for $20,000, which the executors have refused to pay. They claim to be satisfied that Seeley is not entitled o the money. This decision was filed in the Probate Court to-day. The matter has been in the courts before, and will probably again come to a trial.

**Manufacturers to Organize.**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—A call has been issued by the combined manufacturers of this city and region for a convention in Cincinnati on Jan. 22, 1895, to form a non-political, non-sectional National Manufacturers' Association.

The purposes of this organization will be to look after wholesome legislation for the encouragement of manufacturing, and to secure favorable trade relations with foreign countries.

The invitation is without limit as to the number of delegates.

**Stricken at His Desk with Paralysis.**

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Ricord, Librarian of the New-Jersey Historical Society, was stricken with paralysis at his desk this afternoon. His son, Dr. Philippe Ricord, attended him and sent him home in an ambulance.

It is said that the ex-Mayor has, temporarily at least, lost the use of his legs. He had a congestive chill four weeks ago, and has not been feeling well since. He was elected Mayor in 1870 and served four years.

**First Aid to the Injured.**

A course of six lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" will begin at the Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, this evening. Dr. Henry A. Grimm willit be the lecturer, and aat the close of the course diplomas will be given by the First Aid Society to those who pass the examination satisfactorily.

# McCOOK A MAJOR GENERAL

## PROMOTED OVER GENS. RUGER MERRITT, AND BROOKE.

**Can Hold the Rank Vacated by Gen. Howard, However, Only Until April 22 Next Year, When He Will Be Retired for Age—One of the Ten Fighting McCooks—Gallant Record of Col. Forsyth, Who Becomes Brigadier General.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Brig. Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook has been appointed Major General of the United States Army, vice Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, and Col. James W. Forsyth of the Seventh Cavalry has been promoted to Brigadier General to succeed McCook.

Gen. McCook has been for the last year in command of the new army department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, Col. During the riots in that city last March he had a famous altercation with Gov. Waite, in which he demonstrated to that official that the laws of the United States and his own duty as commander of the Federal forces and guardian of Federal property were paramount to any authority that could be claimed by the State's Executive.

Gen. McCook comes of the fighting McCooks, being the oldest of the ten brothers in the national army. He was until to-day the fourth Brigadier General in the army, and by the President's selection is promoted over Gens. Ruger, Merritt, and Brooke. However, he retires April 22 next year, on reaching the age of sixty-four, when the others will have a chance to reach the highest grade now authorized in the service.

Gen. McCook was graduated from the Military Academy in 1852, and was assigned to the Third Infantry until he left the regular service in 1861 to accept an appointment as Colonel of the First Ohio Volunteers.

He commanded his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, and was brevetted there for gallant services. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers the same year. He received successive brevets in the regular service, and March 13, 1865, received that of Major General for services in the field during the war. His regular commission as Brigadier General dates from July 11, 1890.

Brig. Gen. Forsyth has a record to be proud of. Born in Ohio in 1835 and appointed to the Military Academy from that State, he was graduated and became a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1856. Five years later, just a month before Sumter was fired on, he obtained his First Lieutenancy, and at the close of the war had jumped up five grades, to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

His promotions to actual and brevet rank came in quick succession. In October, 1861, he obtained his Captaincy; in September, 1863, he was brevetted Major for gallant conduct at Chickamauga; April 7, 1864, the actual rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers was conferred upon him; his Lieutenant Colonelcy came twelve days later, and Oct. 6 of that year a brevet of that rank was given to him for gallant conduct at Cedar Creek. He was made a Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallant service at Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Middletown, Va.

Gallant conduct at Five Forks was rewarded by a brevet Colonelcy in the regular service April 1, 1865, and eight days later he became a Brevet Brigadier General of the regular service for his conduct on the field during the war. Other brevets were also given him before he was mustered out of the volunteer service, in January, 1866, when he was appointed a Major in the Tenth Regular Cavalry.

He became Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry in 1886. Since the war, Gen. Forsyth has served in various staff capacities, and he took part in the Bannock campaign of 1878. He has published a "Report of an Expedition Up the Yellowstone River in 1875."

### AFTER PATENT-MEDICINE FRAUDS.

**The Post Office Department to Break Up Those at South Bend, Ind.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It is said at the Post Office Department that rigorous measures will be taken to break up the fraudulent patent-medicine companies operating at South Bend, Ind., which is regarded as a nest for these concerns. Two weeks ago the department declared fifty-six companies in that city to be conducting a fraudulent enterprise and forbade them to use the United States mails, under penalty of criminal prosecution.

The department has been informed that about 200 more fictitious medicine companies at South Bend, presumably operated by a few persons, have been carrying on their business by extensive advertising and using the mails. Fraud orders have consequently been issued against them, and criminal proceedings will be set on foot to punish the persons implicated.

This action has been taken by the department on the complaints of the citizens of South Bend, who protested that the projectors of the scheme were getting immensely rich, and poor and gullible people were being extensively victimized.

A fraud order was also issued this afternoon by the department against the Fortuna Publishing Company of Detroit, Mich., whose manager is H. Bichow. The mode of operation of this organization was to advertise a word-guessing contest, with a one-dollar entrance fee. The price offered was $20, to each lucky guesser, but, while the rebus appeared very simple, it always happened that no one was able to solve the riddle. The persons connected with the swindle will be arrested.

**Connecticut Sees a Meteor.**

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 9.—An immense meteor arose from the northwestern horizon about 11 o'clock Wednesday night and traveled rapidly across the heavens. Just before passing the moon the meteor burst, with a rumbling report, into four pieces. Its color first was bluish, like an electric light, but it changed to a beautiful pink shade lined with blue.

### *GOSSIP OF THE POLITICIANS.*

"Philosophy, gentlemen, now belongs to the Democratic Party," was the comment made by Mayor Gilroy yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of a conversation with some of his friends on certain recent events.

***

Although many stories have been printed in some of the newspapers telling all about Mayor Gilroy's plans after his retirement from office, it is probably true that the Mayor has decided on none himself. He is a man of great activity, and could never enjoy himself in idleness. He has long desired to travel, and he will doubtless do so to some extent after Jan. 1. If he does not go to Europe, as he probably will, he may spend the Winter in Florida or in some other Southern resort.

***

There is talk to the effect that Mayor-elect Strong will appoint as his private secretary and chief clerk of the Mayor's office, Job E. Hedges, who was assistant manager for Mr. Strong during the campaign.

***

The manager of Mr. Strong's campaign, Gen. Anson G. McCook, will in all probability be a candidate for his old place as Secretary of the United States Senate, which place he held for so many years.

***

William Leary, Lemuel Ely Quigg's campaign manager, is already being talked of as a probable Tax Commissioner or Commissioner of Accounts. Mr. Leary could be appointed a Commissioner of Accounts as soon after Jan. 1 as the new Mayor sees fit, but he cannot be appointed a Tax Commissioner until after the Power of Removal bill or a new charter passes.

***

There are some men who are suggesting that Jacob M. Patterson is already anxious to be appointed as a Police Justice in case vacancies in that bench are made by a new charter or by a Power of Removal bill.

***

William Henkel and Frank H. Daly, leader and assistant leader of the Republican Organization in the Twelfth Assembly District, were at the City Hall yesterday to get copies of The City Record for Jan. 31, which contains the list of all city office holders and the salaries they get. Mr. Henkel will be satisfied with some such place as City Marshal.

***

Timothy J. Campbell's friends talk of having him contest the election of Henry C. Miner as Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District in the hope that a Republican House will admit him.

### PRAISES FOR THE UNITED PRESS.

**Election-Night Service So Good that Its Rival Copied Its Bulletins.**

The following dispatches, among others, complimentary of the election service sent out by the United Press Tuesday night have been received at the office of General Manager Phillips:

"Your service election night was so good that The Herald, served by the so-called Associated Press, had a man copying our bulletins, and using them on their board.
"BINGHAMTON REPUBLICAN."

"The service on Tuesday night could not have been improved on. It was prompt and complete, both for this State and the Nation.
SYRACUSE STANDARD."

"Splendid service. Best piece of that sort of work ever sent out by anybody. Accept my congratulations, and likewise my thanks.
UTICA PRESS."

"The service of the United Press election night was all that could be desired, and miles ahead of any competing service. By the excellent, authentic, and prompt returns, the arrangement of tables, of pluralities, and majorities were rendered particularly easy, and the approximate results were given to the public with unusual dispatch and accuracy.
"ALBANY EXPRESS."

"It was an A1 election-night service.
"ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE."

"The service of the United Press was very satisfactory to us, covering the entire field as fully and accurately as it ever was in our experience, if not a little more so.
POUGHKEEPSIE EAGLE."

"The service on election night was excellent.
UTICA HERALD."

"The election-night service was never better in the history of the United Press.
"ALBANY ARGUS."

"Your election-news service was completely satisfactory.
"ELMIRA ADVERTISER."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Evening Times to-day says: "The election in this State on Tuesday last will long be remembered as one which put the press associations to the test as never before. The results were so varied and changing that whatever preliminary arrangements had been made were practically worthless, and it was found necessary to cover new ground when every minute was worth thousands at another time. The United Press, in this work, proved itself without a rival. The Times is glad to acknowledge this, for its readers must have noticed by the early and complete reports bulletined election night and published in each following edition, that no other association was doing anything like as complete and valuable work."

### FATAL EFFECTS OF HEATING DYNAMITE

**Three Men Killed and Many Others Injured at Huntington, Ind.**

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Nov. 9.—Three men were killed and many others injured by a dynamite explosion this morning at the First Street section of the Flint Creek sewer, which crosses the city from northeast to southwest. Those killed were employed on the sewer, for which Henry Keefer, of this city and Henry S. Hallwood of Columbus, Ohio, have the contract.

The names of the dead are as follows:
FLYNN, JOHN.
HARTMAN, JOHN.
KEEFER, NORTON.

Some of the hundred or more workmen that were in or around the sewer had built a fire on the bank, and were thawing out a fifty-pound box of dynamite. There was a thunderous crash, and the entire city was shaken.

Keefer, Hartman, and Flynn were nearest the fire. Hartman was torn to pieces. His body was lifted in the air 300 feet, and fell on Market Street sidewalk, a block away. His legs were blown off near the hips, both arms torn off, and his head half torn away. One of his feet was blown through the weatherboarding of Frank Windle's residence.

Keefer's body dropped into the sewer. After he was taken out he recovered consciousness for a moment, but died on the way home in an ambulance. His death was caused by shock, no bones being broken.

Flynn's legs were both broken, his arms broken in several places, and his head crushed. He lived several hours.

Every house within two blocks was damaged. The residence of Marion Wilbur was totally destroyed. The building was blown to pieces. Mrs. Wilbur, who was in bed, was thrown out upon the floor, but was not injured.

### RIELLY'S WONDERFUL VITALITY.

**Went to the Hospital Unassisted When Probably Fatally Injured.**

John H. Rielly walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and announced to the surgeon in the office that he was injured and that he would like to be examined. The doctors took the man in charge. They found that Rielly was a badly-injured man. He had a fractured rib, a possible fracture of the left shoulder, and was, besides, suffering from severe internal injuries. Altogether, they said, it was very doubtful if he could recover.

But little of the history of Rielly's case is known at the hospital. He said that he was repairing a blind on the saloon at the corner of Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue, when he lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk. The distance he fell, he claimed, was six feet.

He did not feel badly immediately after the fall. Later he suffered some pain, and decided to go to the hospital and find out if he really had been injured. He boarded a street car and got to the hospital without assistance.

Rielly is about thirty years old, but his occupation and place of residence are not known by the hospital officials. Late last night his condition was critical.

### *AT THE HOTELS.*

—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg is at the Holland House.

—Hamilton Fish of Garrison's, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of Mississippi is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse and Franklin Haven of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Marcial Martinez, Secretary of the Chilian Legation at Washington, and Lynde Harrison of New-Haven are at the Waldorf.

**Ives's Good Average.**

In practice for the billiard match with Frank Ives, at 894 Third Avenue, last night Jacob Schaeffer averaged 23 2-26, his opponent being W. A. Spinks. Best run was 110.

Ives played Thomas Gallagher at 1,292 Broadway. He made a run of 240, and averaged 42 12-41.

**When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.**
**When she was a child she cried for Castoria.**
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

**A great offer to exclude the cold winds** of Winter by using ROEBUCK'S celebrated Weather Strips on your doors and windows. For sale or applied by S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N. Y.; 14th St. and Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Call, write, or wire your orders. Telephone connection both cities.

## Special Notices.

**41 YEARS IN FULTON ST.**

No other house can furnish "OLD CROW" RYE WHISKEY. Sold by us, uncolored, unsweetened. THE ROBERT STEWART RYE WHISKEY. Bottled at the Distillery. The best Eastern Rye. Train's "Reserve Stock." Glenlivet, bottled in Glasgow. $1.25 a bottle. Sole agents for the PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO. Sole agents for the INGLENOOK WINES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 FULTON ST.,
AND
BROADWAY AND 27TH ST.,
NEW-YORK.

BANGS & CO.,
739 AND 741 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Monday, Nov. 12, and four following afternoons at 3 o'clock,
The LIBRARY of the late
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
PART 1.
A large and varied collection of English Literature, Biography, History Travels, Shakespeare and the Drama, Pamphlets, Trials, &c.

THE LENOX LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, 5th Av. and 70th St., is open every week day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings.
Admission free. No tickets required.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

## MARRIED.

BONNER—CLIFFORD.—On Nov. 7, 1894, Frederic Bonner and Marie Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Clifford.

KNAPP—MILLER.—Nov. 7, 1894, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Caroline Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Addison Miller, and Wallace Percy Knapp.

MURRAY — WORTHINGTON. — At Pelham Manor, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. W. A. Benjamin, D. D., Bessie Duncan, daughter of the late Harry Fraser Worthington of Irvington-on-Hudson, and James O'Hara Murray of Demerara, W. I.

## DIED.

CURTIS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at her residence, Laura Hadden, widow of the late Benjamin Curtis, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest Saturday morning, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock.

HELLEN.—At Denver, Col., Nov. 7, Howard Furman, aged 18 years, son of Kate B. and the late Eugene Hellen.

Interment at New-Brunswick, N. J.

HOFFMAN.—After short illness, Emil E., beloved son of James H. Hoffman, in his 30th year, at his residence, 346 West 58th St.

Funeral will take place Sunday morning, Nov. 11, 1894, at 9:30 o'clock, from Temple Emanu-El, corner 43d St. and 5th Av. Kindly omit flowers.

HORTON.—At White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 8, Catherine S. Horton, wife of Charles E. Horton and daughter of the late E. H. Pray.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, White Plains, Saturday, 12:45 P. M. Carriages will meet trains leaving Grand Central Station at 9:04 and 11:53 A. M.

KEMPSHALL.—At Clifton Springs, on the 7th inst., Charlotte A., wife of Rev. Edward Kempshall, D. D., of Elizabeth, N. J.

MAUBORGNE.—On Friday, Nov. 9, at 225 East 29th St., Mary, daughter of Eugene C. and Catharine E. Mauborgne, aged 1 year and 2 months. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 8, at her late residence, 117 East 89th St., Elizabeth Lathrop, widow of George B. Morris of Springfield, Mass., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services Monday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her son, Robert O. Morris, 72 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Harriet Burke, only child of Charles F. and Henrietta B. Van Wagenen, aged 13 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her uncle, Chas. R. Burke, 357 West 122d St., on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 9:30 A. M.; also, at the Reformed Church, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, at 1:45 P. M. same day.

## New Publications.

**G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,**
**NEW-YORK AND LONDON,**
HAVE NOW READY

**THE WINNING OF THE WEST.**

By Theodore Roosevelt, author of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "The Wilderness Hunter," &c. Volume III. The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths, 1784-1790. 8vo, with map, $2.50.

Volumes I. and II., (recently published.) From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, 1769-1783. With maps, 2 vols., 8vo, $5.

Comments on Volumes I. and II.

"* * * A lucid, interesting narrative, written with the impartial soberness of history, warmed and colored by a lively imagination. * * * The work is admirably done, and forms a valuable contribution to the history of the country."—London Spectator.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

And the Downfall of American Slavery. By Noah Brooks. New Edition, with additional material. (No. XI. in the "Heroes of the Nations" Series.) Large 12mo, illustrated, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt tops, $1.75.

**AMERICAN SONG.**

A Collection of Representative American Poems, with Analytical and Critical Studies of their Writers. Edited by A. B. Simonds. 12mo, $1.25.

**THE PLAY-ACTRESS.**

By S. R. Crockett, author of "The Raiders," "The Stickit Minister," &c., &c. 16mo, in the same general style as "A Literary Courtship," with Frontispiece by McCullough, $1.00.

**NAPOLEON.**

By Alexandre Dumas. Translated from the French by John B. Larner. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

**IOLA.**

The Senator's Daughter. A Story of Ancient Rome. By Mansfield L. Hillhouse. 12mo, $1.25.

**HOW THANKFUL WAS BEWITCHED.**

By Jas. K. Hosmer. Being No. 3 in the Hudson Library. 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

**HELEN.**

By Oswald Valentine, author of

# READY FOR THEIR BIG GAME

## PRINCETON AND PENNSYLVANIA TO MEET AT FOOTBALL.

**The Contest to be Held on Trenton Fair Grounds and Some Fine Playing Expected by the Rival Elevens —The Men Who Will Play for the Tigers Veterans Excepting Four— The Pennsylvania Line-Up a Strong One.**

The first of the big college championship football games of the season will take place at Trenton this afternoon at 2 o'clock between the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton. It will be played on the old fair grounds.

Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania are great rivals in football, and as the Philadelphia team is an excellent one, a close contest is expected.

The line-up will probably be as follows:

| Princeton. | Positions | Pennsylvania. |
|---|---|---|
| Smith | Left end | Gellert |
| Holly | Left tackle | Wagenhurst |
| Wheeler | Left guard | Woodruff |
| Riggs | Centre | Bull |
| Taylor | Right guard | Wharton |
| Lea | Right tacale | Minds |
| Trenchard, (Capt.) | Right end | Rosengarten |
| Poe | Quarter back | Williams |
| Ward | Left half back | Knipe, (Capt.) |
| Morse | Right half back | Osgood |
| Cochran | Full back | Brooke |

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The eleven young men who have been chosen to represent Princeton in the annual game with the University of Pennsylvania team are as a whole as sturdy a set of youths as has represented Princeton in that game in many a year. But four men will play who did not play on the championship team against Yale last season, so that it is, on the whole, a veteran team. Those four men are not the equals of those whose places they have taken, but are men who have won the positions against hard competition, and it is thought will acquit themselves with credit.

The one around whom the most interest has centred is Nelson Poe, '97, who is to be trusted at the strategic position of quarter back, succeeding "Phil" King, who had played the position with the greatest skill for the last three years. Poe is not the player that King was, but he is a good quarter as quarters go. He comes of a famous football family, being a brother of Edgar A. Poe, Captain of the championship '89 team; of Johnson Poe, '87, and of "Johnnie" Poe, the great half back. He is eighteen years of age, measures 5 feet 4 inches, and weighs 137½ pounds. He learned football at his preparatory school, the Georgetown Academy, Washington, D. C.

Dudley Riggs, '97, who will occupy centre in to-morrow's game, is also a member of a family famous in football. He is a brother of Jesse B. Riggs, '92, who played against Heffelfinger in the championship '89 game, and occupied a similar position in '90 and '92. Several other members of the family have represented Princeton on the football field in past years. Riggs prepared at St. Paul's School, where he added considerably to his football knowledge. This is his first year on the Varsity. He played part of the season last year on the second eleven. He is nineteen years of age, weighs 202 pounds, and stand 6 feet 1 inch. While not yet as good a player as the man he succeeded at centre—Ballie—he is improving, and is expected to make a great name in football.

Carret Cochran, '98, who will play full back to-morrow for the Tigers, is another new man, this being his first year in college. He comes from the Lawrenceville Academy, where he captained the eleven last season, playing at end. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the game, and, although inexperienced in the big college games, is expected to show up well to-morrow, being a heady player and especially sure in defensive work. He is eighteen years of age, weighs 152 pounds, and is 5 feet 11½ inches in height.

The other new man is Fred L. Smith, '97, who will play left end in place of Harry Brown, who recently received a serious injury to his knee. Smith is a new man at the game, having learned all he knows about it since entering Princeton. He has developed as an end very rapidly, and is playing a remarkable game. It will be a great surprise to everybody who has watched his style of game during the past month if the Pennsylvania backs are able to make any good gains around his end. Smith is twenty years old, tips the beam at 156 pounds, and stands 5 feet 9 inches.

Of the veterans, big Arthur Wheeler, '95, is playing the best game. Wheeler has played on the 'Varsity for three successive years, during which time he has gradually developed into the greatest guard on the gridiron. He is at present the heaviest man on the team, weighing 205 pounds. His age is twenty-one, his height 6 feet 1 inch. He learned football at St. Paul's School before coming to Princeton.

Knox Taylor, '95, is Wheeler's companion guard, and plays a game closely approaching the latter's. Taylor comes from the Trenton Model School, but learned little football there. His freshman and sophomore years in college were spent in finding his proper position. He was tried at first at centre, and subsequently at tackle, and made little progress at either. When Hall, '96, was injured last season, Taylor went in at guard and made such progress as to retain the position. He is consequently an example of perseverance against great discouragement. His weight is 182 pounds, his height 6 feet 2 inches, and his age twenty-one years.

Augustus Holly, '95, plays left tackle next to Wheeler, and the two work together like clockwork. Holly learned the rudiments of football at St. Paul's School, and subsequently played a year at the Hill Academy. He has played on the 'Varsity two years, being unable to play in his sophomore year, on account of ill health. He is now in good condition and is playing a fair game. He is twenty-two years old, stands 6 feet 3 inches, and weighs 195 pounds. Holly is generally considered to be the handsomest man in college.

Langdon Lea, '96, the other tackle, is also from St. Paul's School, where he was Captain of the team during his last year there. Lee is, next to Wheeler, the best man on the team, but has not shown up to his best form the present season. His weight is 180 pounds, his height 6 feet 1 inch, and his age twenty years. This is his third year on the 'Varsity, having made the team in his freshman year. He will probably captain the team next year.

Capt. Thomas G. Trenchard, right end, has played on the 'Varsity two years previous to this season, and was a substitute in his freshman year. In his best form he plays an ideal football game, and probably has not a superior in his position on the football field of the present day. He has not shown up his old-time form yet this season, but this is largely attributed to his having to look after the other men. He is expected to play his usual excellent game to-morrow. Trenchard is twenty years of age, weighs 155 pounds, and is 5 feet 6 inches tall. He learned football at Lawrenceville.

It is a source of great joy to the students that both Morse and Ward have recovered in time to go into the game to-morrow. Both are in good condition and will play good football from start to finish. Franklin B. Morse, '95, right half back, is twenty-one years of age, weighs 164 pounds, and is 5 feet 7½ inches tall. This is his third year on the 'Varsity, and in his freshman year he was first substitute quarter. He is thoroughly acquainted with the game, and plays it for all it is worth. Morse is more than a football player, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the editors of the Nassau Literary Magazine, the literary monthly of the college.

W. Douglas Ward, '95, left half back, is twenty years of age, stands 5 feet 8 inches, and weighs 162 pounds. This is his second year on the 'Varsity eleven. He learned the game at St. Paul's School, but did not try for the 'Varsity until his junior year in college. He made the scores against both Yale and Pennsylvania last season. Ward has also a great name as a scholar, being among the first three in his class.

The students will attend the game in a body, and expect to win.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Capt. Knipe of the Pennsylvania football team has carefully considered the merits of the different players available for the make-up of the team in to-morrow's match with Princeton, and has certainly a formidable eleven. Gelbert, who will play left end, is a good man and a fast runner. Last year he played back of the line, and so in his new position he is somewhat of a novice. He will, however, surprise many who watch to-morrow's game.

Next to Gelbert, at left tackle, will be Wagenhurst. Last year he was considered one of the best tackles in the country, and he has shown up well this year. Woodruff, the left guard, is a giant, weighing 196 pounds, and has distinguished himself on the field this year even better than last season. His one fault is that he loses his head, and in last year's game with Princeton he was put out of the game for slugging. Riggs, the centre, weighs 202 pounds and is as strong as an ox.

The right guard will probably be Wharton. Two weeks ago he wrenched his knee so badly that it was feared he would be unable to play again this season. He has nursed the injured member, however, and may be seen to-morrow at Trenton at least for part of the game. Holly, the right tackle, is a strong, good, all-round player, and Rosengarten, at right end, will complete a very formidable line for "Old Penn."

At quarter back, Williams is a quick, active player, and is remarkably good in offensive play. Back of the line, Knipe, Osgood, and Brooke are three strong men who have been tried in many games this year and last, and have always done well. Brooke is one of the best punters in the country, and Knipe and Osgood are formidable at bucking the line and quick to make gains around the ends. The Pennsylvania men say it is a good year to down "Tigers."

Pennsylvania's team has been at the Delaware Water Gap since Wednesday. The team went there so as to be free from any curious eyes that might be watching them in the interest of Princeton.

Since the arrival at the Water Gap the men have not played any football, but have put in their time taking long walks among the mountains and practicing the signals. Football as a topic of conversation has been tabooed except when the signals were gone over, and the men's minds have been kept off the game with Princeton as much as possible. Every man on the team is in first-class condition, and not one of them expects anything but victory in to-morrow's struggle on the gridiron.

Up to yesterday it was expected that Upton would play one of the ends, but the coachers believe Rosengarten is the headier man and that his superior work will be more effective. The team will leave the Water Gap at 9:50 to-morrow morning in a special car for Trenton, arriving there at noon.

Dr. Brooke of Harvard was to have refereed the game, but word was received from him to-day that he could not act, and a representative of Pennsylvania left the Water Gap to-night for Trenton to consult with Capt. Trenchard for a choice of some one in Brooke's place.

### LOCAL FOOTBALL GAMES.

**Yale to Play Lehigh University on the Polo Grounds.**

Yale will play her first game in this city this season to-day. The strong Lehigh eleven will be her opponent. It will also be Yale's last hard game before meeting Harvard at Springfield Nov. 24. Lehigh has been constantly improving during the season, and the Pennsylvania lads will try their best to score against the blue eleven.

The game will begin at 3 P. M., and as the management has decided upon popular prices, 75, 50, and 25 cents, a big crowd ought to be present.

The line-up will be:

| Yale. | Positions. | Lehigh. |
|---|---|---|
| L. Hinkey | Right end | Okeson |
| Murphy | Right tackle | Budd |
| Hickok | Right guard | Becarra |
| Stillman | Centre | Baldwin |
| McCrea | Left guard | Keys |
| Beard | Left tackle | Houston |
| Hutch | Left end | Best |
| Adee | Quarter back | Holderness |
| Mills | Right half back | Vandyne |
| Jerrams | Left half back | Barnard |
| Butterworth | Full back | Harrison |

The last home game of the Crescent Athletic Club's season will be played at Eastern Park this afternoon, when the crack team of the Boston Athletic Association will be its opponent. The Boston team is undoubtedly stronger than it was last year, and the same may be said of the Crescents, their men in condition. A large party of Bostonians will be on hand to "root" for the Boston Athletic Association team, who will arrive on a special train about noon to-day. The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock, with the teams placed as follows:

| Crescent. | Positions. | Boston |
|---|---|---|
| Wingate | Left end | McLean |
| Quill | Left tackle | E. Fay |
| Mallory | Left guard | Wilson |
| Baldwin | Centre | Carpenter |
| Hotchkiss | Right guard | J. Fay |
| Griffin | Right tackle | Watson |
| Carey | Right end | R. Fay |
| Crowell | Quarter back | Smith |
| White | Left half back | Anthony |
| Goodwin | Right half back | Dearborn |
| Pratt | Full back | Hoag |

A lively game of football is expected between the Brown University and the Orange Athletic Club, at Orange, N. J., this afternoon. The Orange Club will put in its best eleven. The line-up will be as follows, the game commencing at 3 P. M.

| Orange. | Positions. | Brown |
|---|---|---|
| Collamore | Left end | Dennison |
| Sutphan, Vaughan | Left tackle | Emory |
| Oliver | Left guard | Thayer |
| Mohon, Webb | Centre | Coombs |
| Buell | Right guard | Smith |
| Marshall, Hutchinson | Right tackle | Nott |
| Coyne | Right end | Matteson |
| Hart, Voight | Quarter back | Donovan |
| Fielder | Left half back | Robinson |
| Hart, Maynard | Right half back | Hopkins |
| Gordon | Full back | McCarthy |

Trains from this city stopping at the grounds leave Barclay and Christopher Streets at 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, and 2:30 P. M.

### HARVARD'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

**Kicking Goals from the Field Now Receiving Special Attention.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—A game with Brown has been arranged for next Wednesday, and unless the negotiations are declared off for some unexpected reasons, it will be played on the Soldiers' Field, at Cambridge. This game, in addition to that with the Chicago Athletic Association to-morrow, will give a chance for a reliable estimate of the chances of the team in the two great games which are to follow. Brown was booked for a game with the Institute of Technology on Wednesday, but that game will be canceled in order to allow a contest with Harvard.

The Harvard eleven is still practicing in secret. The fence is not so high, however, but that the ball can be seen soaring into the air very frequently, and this gives evidence of determined and systematic practice at kicking. Kicking goals from the field is evidently receiving great attention just now.

Dunlop has come out to practice, but it is doubtful if he will be in good enough form to play in the game with Yale. If he is, he will, of course, take the old position at half back, and Charlie Brewer will return to full back.

Marshall Newell has got through with Cornell, and is now back with his old Harvard comrades, coaching, paying especial attention to tackling. Foster has been laid off for a few days, but will soon be back again.

The rumor that R. H. Stevenson will return to play again has been denied by Stevenson himself, who states positively that he will not appear on the football field this season.

**Football Games and Gossip.**

—No less than seventeen special trains have been provided by the Consolidated Railroad for the accommodation of the spectators of the Yale-Harvard football game at Springfield, Saturday, Nov. 24. Of these six will leave New-York City at various times from 7 to 10:20 o'clock in the morning, of which one will be composed exclusively of parlor cars. This train will be chartered by New-York alumni of Yale University. Eight specials will be run from New-Haven, beginning at 6:30 A. M., at various times till 10:30. Two specials will be run from Hartford, and one from Middletown. Each of these trains will be composed of from eight to ten cars.

—The Elizabeth Athletic Club and the New-Jersey Athletic Club football elevens will meet to-day for the first time on the grounds of the Elizabeth Athletic Club, at Elizabeth, N. J. This will be the first of the two games that have been arranged between these two leading organizations. Both clubs have very strong elevens, and as there is great rivalry between them, a close and exciting game will be seen. As the game will be played on the grounds of the Elizabeth Athletic Club, the Central Railroad will run special trains to Walnut Street grounds at 2, 2:30, and 3 o'clock. The game will be called at 3:30 P. M., and will be played, rain or shine.

—A new training table for the regular Yale eleven was formed yesterday morning. Hinkey, Greenway, Beard, Murphy, McCrea, Hickok, Stillman, Adee, Butterworth, Thorne, and Miles, who compose the first team, were given seats. It is at a New-Haven hotel, and its aim is to place the eleven on less rigorous diet than the conventional training table food.

### HOWARD GOULD'S NEW YACHT.

**Will Take a Twenty-Rater to England to Race Next Season.**

Howard Gould has placed an order with the Herreshoffs for a twenty-rater, which he intends to race in British waters next season. This is a confirmation of the statement printed in The New-York Times two weeks ago that Mr. Gould was so pleased with the racing in the twenty-rater class that he intended to build one this Winter and send it across the ocean in the Spring.

The new boat will be a fin keel, and the fin will be of Tobin bronze, with lead ballast. Mr. Gould says he has left everything to the designers and builders, and they are to turn out the fastest boat of her class they can. Approximately her dimensions will be 60 feet over all, 45 feet on the water line, and 11 feet draught. She will have oak frames and mahogany planking. Work on the new yacht will be begun at once, and she is to be sent across the ocean on the deck of a steamer next April.

Speaking of the venture, Mr. Gould said: "I think this class furnishes the best sport in yachting, and I want to see how American yachts can compare with the English. This year the Luna, owned by F. B. Jameson, and the Thelma, owned by A. B. Walker, both designed by W. Fife, Jr., were the best in the class. The others in this class were the Stephanie, owned by Prince Batthyany; the Zinita, owned by J. C. Connell; the Dragon, owned by Lord Brassey, and the Inyoni, owned by the Earl of Dudley. Some new twenty-raters are to be built this Winter, so that the sport promises to be very good.

"My yacht will be manned by an American crew and handled by an American skipper. I'd rather lose with an American crew than win with others. I know very little about the new boat and have left everything in the hands of the Messrs. Herroshoff."

**New-Jersey Whist League Schedule.**

The New-Jersey Whist League has prepared a complete schedule of games to be played during the league contest between the six clubs in the organization. The first meeting was held last week. The complete list, showing what clubs will meet on the nights of play, is as follows:

Nov. 21.—Newark vs. Fanwood, at Newark; Park Club vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Plainfield; Elizabeth vs. Montclair, at Elizabeth.

Dec. 5.—Fanwood vs. Elizabeth, at Fanwood; Newark vs. Park Club, at Newark; Montclair vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Montclair.

Dec. 19.—Montclair vs. Fanwood, at Montclair; Park Club vs. Elizabeth, at Plainfield; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Newark, at Bergen Point.

Jan. 9.—Fanwood vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Fanwood; Park Club vs. Montclair, at Plainfield; Elizabeth vs. Newark, at Elizabeth.

Jan. 23.—Park Club vs. Fanwood, at Plainfield; Newark vs. Montclair, at Newark; Elizabeth vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Elizabeth.

Feb. 6.—Fanwood vs. Newark, at Fanwood; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Park Club, at Bergen Point; Montclair vs. Elizabeth, at Montclair.

Feb. 20.—Elizabeth vs. Fanwood, at Elizabeth; Park Club vs. Newark, at Plainfield; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Montclair, at Bergen Point.

March 6.—Fanwood vs. Montclair, at Fanwood; Elizabeth vs. Park Club, at Elizabeth; Newark vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Newark.

March 20.—New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Fanwood, at Bergen Point; Montclair vs. Park Club, at Montclair; Newark vs. Elizabeth, at Newark.

### TO PLAY GOLF ALL WINTER.

**New Attraction at Lakewood for Society People in the Game.**

The Golf Club at Lakewood, N. J., which was incorporated a few days ago, is pushing the work on its links rapidly along, and before the end of the present month the members will have everything in excellent shape for regular playing.

Mr. George Gould will live at Lakewood again this Winter, and he has recently been made a member of the club, and expects to be an active player. He is said to be very enthusiastic on the subject of golf, and is greatly interested in the prospects of the club. Mrs. George Gould will probably be seen also on the golf links, for, although ladies will not actually be members of the club, the wives and relatives of the members will have club privileges. The organization of the club is very similar to that of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

The club has leased most of the old Laurel farm, a short distance to the westward of the Lakewood Hotel. The links will contain nine holes, covering a circuit of about one and a half miles. Men are at work on them now putting the teeing grounds and greens in condition, and within a week or two it is expected that they will be in readiness for playing. "Willie" Dunn, the crack professional of the Shinnecock Club, went over the grounds some time ago with Mr. Robert B. Kerr, the President, and his suggestions as regards the course and the placing of the holes were adopted by the committee. Dunn was very well pleased with the grounds and said they were admirably adapted for golf purposes.

The ground is chiefly pasture and meadow land, and the soil sandy, not to such an extent, however, as to render it soft for playing. It is, in fact, this feature of the soil that is considered one of the best advantages, and will enable the members to play practically all through the Winter, as snow and rain will not keep the grounds damp for any great length of time. It is very likely that the Lakewood links will be the only ones where golf will be actively played in the Winter, for the climate of the place is greatly in its favor as well.

The club has just secured the services of an efficient professional to take care of the grounds and give such instruction as may be necessary to the members. He is "Willie" Norton, who has only been in this country about two weeks. He comes from Prestwick, Scotland, where one of the most famous Scotch links, next to the St. Andrews links, is situated. He has not played in this country as yet, but he is said to be a first-class golfer and fully able to rank with the leading professionals. He is the third "Willie" in the list of professionals in America, his two namesakes who have already attained prominence here being "Willie" Dunn of Shinnecock and "Willie" Campbell of the Boston Country Club.

Club membership has been limited to 50, and is about filled. The officers, who have recently been elected, are: President—Robert B. Kerr; Vice President—John Miley, Secretary—Jasper Lynch; Treasurer—William S. Nelson; Captain—Edward L. Morse. Among some of the members who took an active part in the club's organization are T. P. Freeman, C. C. Curtis, James W. Morey, George Ellis, Dr. Paul Kimball, Dr. Charles L. Lindley, G. W. Stockly, and James Converse.

The grounds contain a number of excellent natural hazards, and a few artificial ones are being put in, chiefly sand bunkers. At the last meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The club is incorporated under the name of "The Golf Club of Lakewood, N. J."

### TO CHOOSE NEXT YEAR'S CAMP SITE.

**Meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Canoe Association.**

A number of prominent canoeists left this city last night for Albany to attend the American Canoe Association's Executive Committee meeting and dinner at the Hotel Kenmore. Several matters of importance will come before the committee, the one of greatest interest to canoeists throughout the country being the selection of a site for the encampment next year. The meet next year, following out the system of rotation in vogue in the association, will be held within the territory of the Central Division.

It has been practically decided or understood that the meet will be on the shores of Lake Champlain, the only question being just what point will be chosen. The general opinion seems to be that either Port Kent or Port Henry will be selected. Both possess admirable advantages for canoeing. Port Henry is the home of the new Commodore, W. C. Witherbee, and the new Secretary as well, Charles E. Cragg. It is the headquarters of the Bulwagga Canoe Club, of which Mr. Witherbee is also Commodore, and from this fact Port Henry is considered with favor by many of the canoeists, as it possesses a first-class canoe clubhouse and is the centre of a considerable canoe contingent.

Commodore Witherbee, with several other active canoeists, has carefully looked over the most desirable localities on Lake Champlain, and, as he is bound to make the 1895 meet a thorough success, his suggestions will undoubtedly be unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee.

From this vicinity there will probably be present at the meeting ex-Commodore Irving V. Borland of the Arlington Club, N. J., who was the head officer of the association last year; Robert B. Wilkins of the Brooklyn Club and President of the Board of Governors; H. L. Quick of the Yonkers Club and Vice Commodore of the Atlantic Division; Thomas Hale, Jr., purser of the division and of the Yonkers Club; H. H. Smythe, J. K. Hand, and Rear Commodore J. E. Murray of the Red Dragon Club, Philadelphia. Others who will be at the meeting are William A. Scott, Ottawa Canoe Club and Vice Commodore of the Northern Division; Raymond Apollonio of the Shuh-Shuh-Gah Club, Winchester, Mass.; Vice Commodore of the Eastern Division; Charles G. Bellman, Amsterdam, N. Y., Vice Commodore of the Central Division; Charles V. Winne of Albany, Nate S. Smith of Newburg, Paul Butler of Boston, Robert Wakeman of the Owanux Canoe Association, Bridgeport, Conn.; E. B. Edwards, Peterborough Canoe Club, Canada, and Dr. George L. Parmele of Hartford.

The Executive Committee meeting will be called to order Monday morning and will be in session all day. In the evening the annual banquet will be held in the Hotel Kenmore, and a large number of canoeists are expected to be present.

### AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Zimmerman and Wheeler sailed from Genoa for this city on the steamship Augusta Victoria Nov. 1, and are due here next Sunday. A number of friends will go down the bay to meet the famous cyclers. They will both compete in the Thanksgiving week races in Madison Square Garden. The foreign cyclers who are to visit this country will come on the steamer New-York, due a week from to-day.

—The Alva Wheelmen attended the races of the New-York Wheelmen at White Plains election day in a body, wheeling to White Plains and return.

—The Alva Wheelmen have entries for the Madison Square Garden races. Two are in the twenty-four-hour race.

—Several Boston wheelwomen have adopted the regulation Scotch costume.

### HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Among the entries A. A. Bonner has in the coming horse show are: Marie Ansel, two-year-old record 2:25, by Ansel, 2:20; dam, Mattie, 2:22½, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Hazel Bell, three-year-old record, 2:24½, by Stranger, sire of Ballona, 2:11½; dam, Hazel, by Jay Gould, 2:21½, sire of Pixley, 2:08¼; King Rene, Jr., by King Rene, sire of Keeler, 2:13¾; dam by George Wilkes, sire of Harry Wilkes, 2:13¾; King Rene, Jr., took first prize for three-year-old stallions at the Horse Show in 1893 under his former name of King Henry.

—Park Commissioner Nathan Straus, on his recent departure for Europe, left orders for the sale of his stable of trotters and roadsters at auction, and they will be sold in conjunction with those of Mr. William Pickhardt, at the extensive private stable of the latter on Seventy-fifth Street, near Fourth Avenue, on Wednesday forenoon. The joint offerings will reach nearly thirty head, most of them are fast steppers, and some of which have public records. Peter C. Kellogg & Co., auctioneers, will call the bidding.

—Joe Patchen paced a mile over the half-mile track at Taylor, Texas, yesterday in 2:09. This breaks the pacing record over half-mile tracks by 1¼ seconds.

**Racing at St. Asaph.**

FIRST RACE.—Selling; purse $300; four and a half furlongs. Tuscan, 97 pounds, (Nacey,) 4 to 1, won; Parthenia, 103, (Bergen,) 5 to 1, second; Festival, 115, (Littlefield,) 9 to 10, third. Turquois, Evelyn Carter filly, Forager, and Nineveh also ran. Time—0:59¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $300; five and a half furlongs. Wernberg, 114 pounds, (Griffin,) even money, won; Melody, 108, (Penn,) 2 to 1, second; Longbrook, 113, (Doggett,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:14½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $300; six furlongs. Grampian, 102 pounds, (E. Tribe,) 12 to 1, won; Blackfoot, 102, (Bergen,) 3 to 1, second; Kilkenny, 96, (Griffin,) even, third. Lorimer, Senator Vest, and White Wings also ran. Time—1:22.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300; four and a half furlongs. Curious, 96 pounds, (R. Doggett,) 9 to 5, won; Samaritan, 97, (C. Corrigan,) 3 to 1, second; Ina, 106, (Hanawalt,) 5 to 1, third. Vent and Apprentice also ran. Time—0:59½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300; five and a half furlongs. Ed. Kearney, 109 pounds, (Simms,) 3 to 10, won; Walcott, 94, (Keefe,) 10 to 1, second; Reynard, 101, (E. Tribe,) third. Time—1:12¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300; five furlongs. Will Elliott, 106 pounds, (E. Tribe,) 2 to 5, won; Harris, 97, (Keefe,) 7 to 2, second; Little Billy, 106, (Doggett,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:06¾.

**Son of a Gun's Autumn Cup.**

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup of 10 sovereigns each, with 1,000 sovereigns added, was run to-day, and was won by Mr. F. Alexander's Son of a Gun, four years old; Sir W. Throckmorton's Avington, four years old, was second, and Mr. A. D. Cochrane's Egerton, four years old, third.

**Calendar of Sports.**

SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

Hunt Meets.—The Westchester Hounds, Unionville, 11:45 A. M.; Rockaway Hunting Club, Schenck's Farm, L. I., 3:15 P. M.; Essex County Hounds, Walnut Grove, N. J., 12 M.; Meadowbrook Hunt, Jericho, L. I., 3:30 P. M.

Shooting.—Prize tournament of the Greenville Rifle Club, at Greenville, N. J.

Stag of the Gramercy Wheelmen, at 23 St. Mark's Place, 9:30 P. M.

"Ladies' Day," at the New-York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

Chess.—International tournament, at Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

Football.—Columbia College freshmen vs. Yale freshmen, at New-Haven; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Eastern Park, 3:30 P. M.; Hamilton Athletic Club vs. Majestics, at Prospect Park; Newark Academy vs. Montclair Military Academy, at Montclair; Yale vs. Lehigh, at Polo Grounds; Brown University vs. Orange Athletic Club, at Orange; South Orange Field Club vs. General Theological Seminary, at South Orange; Cornell vs. Williams, at Albany; Brooklyn High School vs. Columbians, at Prospect Park; Amherst vs. Dartmouth, at Amherst; Staten Island Athletic Club vs. Irving Club, at West New-Brighton; Harvard vs. Chicago Athletic Club, at Cambridge; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Summit, at Cranford; Cadets vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Annapolis; Princeton vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Trenton; Wesleyan vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Middletown; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. All Collegiate, at Elizabeth.

SUNDAY, NOV. 11.

Hurling.—Garryowens vs. Mitchels, at Ridgewood, L. I., 3 P. M.

Cycling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club run to Boonton, N. J., leaving clubhouse at 1,556 Broadway at 8:30 A. M.; club run of the Eastern District Wheelmen of Brooklyn to Hicksville, L. I.; Long Island City Wheelmen's century run to Oakdale, L. I., at 6 A. M.; Amphion Wheelmen Club run.

MONDAY, NOV. 12.

Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden.

Billiards.—Frank Ives vs. Jacob Schafer, at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, evening.

Annual meeting in Boston of the New-England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Football.—Harvard School vs. Woodbridge School, at Manhattan Field; Berkeley School vs. Cutler School, at Berkeley Oval; Wesleyan vs. Chicago Athletic Association, at Middletown.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13

Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden.

Meeting of the Inter-Scholastic Athletic Association, at Trinity School, afternoon.

New-England Field Club trials, at Taunton, Mass.

Fifth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at 7 East Thirty-second Street, 8:30 P. M.

Hunt Meets.—Rockaway Hunting Club, clubhouse, 6:15 A. M.; Meadowbrook Hunt, Willistown, L. I., 1 P. M.

New-York Wheelmen reception and entertainment, at Central Opera House.

### REPRIMANDED BY GEN. MILES.

**Capt. Vose's Failure to Obey Orders at Fort Sheridan Last August.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Major Gen. Miles has reprimanded Capt. Vose, Second Artillery, in public orders, in compliance with the sentence of a court-martial which tried Capts. Vose and Grimes for culpable negligence in failing to obey the order to withhold loaded ammunition from the light batteries under their command during the field manoeuvres near Fort Sheridan, Ill., last August. Capt. Grimes was acquitted, but Capt. Vose was found guilty on the modified charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

In consequence of the fatal explosion of ammunition in the streets of Chicago, Gen. Miles had issued an order for the removal of projectiles during the manoeuvres, and the senior officer of artillery was charged with the execution of the order. Capt. Vose assumed that he was not to execute it until he had received instructions from his senior officer, his battalion commander. Gen. Miles, in his reprimand, says:

Orders from a common superior are usually transmitted for execution to the officer whose duty or command is to be affected thereby. The clause of the order laying special obligation upon the battalion commander for its execution, even if wholly unheeded by him, did not, and could not, relieve Capt. Vose from his responsibility of seeing that the order was obeyed as far as his battery was concerned. The terms of the order expressed solicitude for its positive execution, and hence the department commander, in approving the sentence of the court, can do no less than express his surprise that an officer of Capt. Vose's length of service and experience could have so failed in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties of his office.

The reprimand was placed on the records of the War Department to-day.

### NEW-YORK'S FIRST SNOWSTORM.

**It Did Not Last Long, but It Broke Last Year's Record.**

New-York City had the first snow of the season yesterday. There was not much snow and it was not visible long after it had reached the pavements, but it served to break last year's record. The first snow in this city in 1893 fell on Nov. 22.

The indications that Winter was near brought out sleighs, with handsome robes thrown over them, but they were before the doors of repositories.

Other signs were not wanting to turn the thoughts of many toward the delights of Winter.

The Weather Bureau reported late last night that to-day there would be rain, with cooler weather that will possibly turn it to snow. Yesterday's storm was central over Michigan, with snow throughout the lake region. The wind to-day will be high, blowing first from the southeast and then changing to westerly.

Storm signals were set last night from Delaware Breakwater to Boston.

**Russian Abjuration Ceremony.**

M. Nicolaewsky, Arch-Priest at the Russian Embassy Chapel in Vienna, has been interviewed by the Wiener Tagblatt on the subject of the anathematization of Protestantism said to be imposed upon Princess Alix and other converts to Orthodoxy. He was most indignant at the rumors in question, which, he said, were calculated to damage the reputation of his church. "To curse," he exclaimed, "would be terrible, and it is certainly not demanded from any convert, Christian or otherwise. The ceremony of conversion is conducted on very simple lines. Roman Catholics have to recite the Creed of their new faith, to confess, and to receive the communion, and to this, in the case of Protestants, is added anointing. The sign of the cross is made on the forehead and on the palm of each hand, and the convert is only christened when he has not already been baptized. It is true he has to declare that he abjures all his old errors, abandons his former faith, and accepts Orthodoxy; but that is not cursing his previous creed, to demand which would be monstrous. I cannot understand how such lies can be spread about. Oh, if they only knew in Russia what terrible falsehoods are circulated about our church in foreign newspapers!" It took the interviewer some time to smooth the feelings of the worthy priest.

### *TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.*

Dansville, N. Y., Nov. 9.—O. C. Peters, a patient at the Sanitarium, committed suicide today by shooting himself with a revolver. A letter was found on him addressed to O. G. Peters, also a receipt for $100 from the Sanitarium, and $10. He was about fifty years old, and had been stopping at the Sanitarium for a long time. His death is no doubt the result of temporary insanity. His home was in Columbus, Ohio.

Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Michael A. Sheldon, who served a term in the State prison for robbing letters passing through the Hudson Post Office, was again arrested at Great Barrington, Mass., yesterday for robbing the office at that place Oct. 17 last, and is in Pittsfield jail. A search of his dwelling in this city to-day revealed stolen property, consisting of almost everything that could be carried into the building.

Woodland, Cal., Nov. 9.—S. D. Worden, one of the strikers charged with murder in connection with the wrecking of the train near Sacramento July 11, which resulted in the killing of the engineer and four United States soldiers, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. He will be sentenced next Monday.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9.—Thomas Lloyd of Buffalo, N. Y., who, with a companion named Whalen, was found in a room in the Le Grande Hotel here suffering from asphyxiation Wednesday morning, died last night in the county hospital. Whalen has recovered. They blew out the gas.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—A. G. Mitchell, a prominent citizen of Memphis, fell from a moving passenger train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railroad this morning and broke his neck. He left St. Louis last night.

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## OPPOSITION TO THE READING RECEIVERS' POLICY.

**Isaac L. Rice Asks to Have the Court Decree Authorizing the Receivers to Enter into an Agreement with the Olcott-Earle Committee Set Aside—Judge Dallas Refuses the Request—Lawyer Raises Questions of a Serious Nature.**

Judge Dallas, in Philadelphia, refused yesterday to grant the motion made by Nathan Bijur, in behalf of Isaac L. Rice, to reopen the decree in the matter of the receivers' application concerning the Olcott-Earle plan of reorganization.

Mr. Bijur asked for a direction of the court setting aside the decree made on Oct. 29 granting leave to the receivers to enter into an agreement with the Olcott-Earle committee. He also asked for leave to file an answer or demurrer to the petition, and for a reference on the petition for the taking of evidence, in case the demurrer should be overruled, in the alternative that the decree be opened, so that the answer or demurrer might be interposed nunc pro tunc and exceptions to the Master's report filed nunc pro tunc.

Some of Mr. Bijur's grounds for his application were that no hearing was had before the court; that substantial questions of right were decided without evidence, and that the decree was made before the time given by the rules of the court to file exceptions to the Master's report had expired. Also that the agreement authorized permits the receivers to interpose new fixed charges ahead of the preference income mortgage bonds, in disregard of the rights of the holders of such bonds; furthermore, that the proceedings were irregular, and permit a mischievous interference with the securities of the company and the rights of the holders of the outstanding securities.

Mr. Bijur also raised the point that those coupons in the hands of parties who consented to the diversion of the earnings of the company properly applicable to their payment to the payment of the other charges might lose their lien and come in only after the incomes and other bonds. Lawyer Dickson acknowledged that this might be so.

Judge Dallas permitted the petition to be filed, but refused to grant the relief. He intimated that the questions raised might be serious enough to require a decision by the United States Supreme Court.

**Union Pacific and Oregon Lines.**

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 9.—E. L. Lomax, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific, said to-day, regarding the failure of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation and the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific to effect a passenger agreement: "It is not a question of rates at all; therefore the public is not particularly interested in the matter. It is simply a question of division of through rates now in effect between the two properties. The failure to agree is because the Navigation Company wants a larger proportion of these rates than the Short Line and the Union Pacific can afford to give. I know of but one way in which to arrive at a fair division of the through rates, and that is to consider the conditions which existed before and after the separation of the two properties.

"The Navigation Company, having separated from the Short Line and the Union Pacific last July, now occupies the same position as it did before it was united with the Short Line and the Union Pacific in 1889. The divisions which were in effect prior to 1889 were based on an agreement which had been in effect for several years, and the fairness of these divisions has never been questioned by any of the parties. After the time that the Short Line and the Union Pacific have devoted to the matter, and many promises and overtures made, the traffic officials feel that they have exhausted every reasonable effort to reach an agreement and settle

## MRS. VAN CORT'S SANITY IN QUESTION.

### She Declares that Mrs. Florence D. Atkins Is Not Her Daughter.

It was moved in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Truax, to vacate the commission in the nature of a writ of de lunatico inquirendo for Mrs. Charlotte A. Van Cort, and to compel Mrs. Florence D. Atkins to pay the cost of the first inquisition before the Sheriff's jury on the ground that the action was brought in bad faith and by false and fraudulent representations. Mrs. Atkins claims to be the daughter of Mrs Van Cort, who is over eighty years of age and lives with her in the old lady's residence, at 839 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, as do also her husband and three daughters.

The family has been living there some years under an arrangement made with Mrs. Van Cort that they should pay $10 a month rent and give the old lady her meals. Some time ago Mrs. Van Cort transferred her property to her nephew, it being expressly set forth in the deed of conveyance that the property was not to be sold during the lifetime of the donor, and that the nephew, Willis D. Warfield, should support the aunt during her lifetime.

Immediately following this transfer Mrs. Atkins had a commission appointed to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. Van Cort, who, she maintains, is her mother, and thus to have the transfer set aside. The case was heard before a Sheriff's jury, at which time the old lady swore positively that the plaintiff was not her daughter, but the daughter of her husband and another woman with whom he had lived many years ago.

The Sheriff's jury disagreed, and the attorney got an order to show cause why the commission should not be dissolved. Decision was reserved yesterday.

## RECEIPTS UNDER THE IVES POOL LAW.

### They Amounted Last Year to Over $100,000—All Goes to the Fairs.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—It was learned to-day at the State Controller's office that the 5 per cent. tax on the receipts of racing associations, as provided for by the Ives-pool law of 1887, would this year aggregate over $100,000.

Since the law went into effect in 1887 the receipts have been, up to the ending of the fiscal year of 1893, on Oct. 31, $180,345, or an average of $25,763 annually. The increase in the receipts this year is due to the bill which was passed by the last Legislature, which not only increased the amount of receipts upon which the tax was to be levied, but also empowered the Controller to appoint agents with power to examine the books of the racing associations.

This law was put upon the statute books to the end that the county agricultural societies throughout the State, among which this money so collected is distributed annually, to be awarded as prizes for the improvement of the breed of cattle, sheep, and horses, should receive the full benefit of the tax so levied.

For the fairs to be held this fiscal year the amount to be distributed will be almost four times that which has been received by local agricultural societies in any year since the law has been in force. It will, however, be the last distribution of moneys to these societies under this law, as it has been held that the anti-gambling provision of the new Constitution, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, and which prohibits the selling of pools and the making of bets on horse races, repeals the Ives pool law.

## THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, snow in the interior, rain changing to snow near the coast, cooler by Saturday evening, increasing east, shifting by Saturday evening to northwest winds, fair Sunday in Eastern New-York. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, rain in the early morning, possibly changing to snow in the interior during Saturday, followed by fair Saturday evening, colder, south, shifting to high west, winds on the coast.

VIRGINIA, showers in the early morning, followed by fair in the interior, colder, west winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, colder, west winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in the interior, northwest winds. GEORGIA, fair, cooler in the interior, northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, west winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds. ALABAMA, fair, cooler in the interior, northwest winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, colder, high northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow in the early morning and snow in eastern portion during Saturday, colder, high northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow in the early morning, followed by fair, colder, high northwest winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in the interior, north winds. WISCONSIN, snow in eastern portion in the early morning, followed by fair, colder, high northwest winds. IOWA and MINNESOTA, fair, colder in extreme eastern, warmer in northwest portion, north winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, colder in eastern portion, north winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, south winds.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations and on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Boston. The storm central over Manitoba Thursday evening has moved southeastward, and is central this evening over Southeastern Michigan. An area of high barometer has moved slowly eastward over the Saskatchewan Valley, and the barometer is high thence to Texas. A cold wave has overspread the Upper Missouri Valley. The temperature has risen in the Lower Mississippi Valley and in Texas and has fallen over the south Atlantic coast elsewhere the changes have been slight. Snow has fallen in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley, and rain is reported from the Southeastern New-England and New-Jersey coasts; elsewhere the weather has been fair. Snow is indicated for New-England and rain or snow for the Middle Atlantic States, followed Saturday night by decidedly colder, clearing weather. In the lake regions snow will be followed by much colder, clearing weather. Generally fair weather with rising temperature is indicated for the Northwest. Fair weather will continue in the Southern States.

## Religious Notices.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Avenue and 91st Street, the pastor, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., 11 A. M., "The Veil of Moses." 3 P. M., Sabbath school. 8 P. M., "Building the Temple," third sermon in the series for men, from the life of Solomon. Wednesday evening lecture at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas; subject, "That Man." Choice music. Miss Anna Park, cornetist, and chorus. Joseph Bogardus, President; Edwin Galloway, Secretary.

AT THE LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, northwest corner of 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will continue his course of sermons entitled "Christianity" at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADISON Av., corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday at 11 and 4. The pastor will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 4:30 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St., Madison C. Peters.—11, "Our Life as a Trust"; 7:45, "Spiritualism: What Are We to Think of It?" Welcome.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Nov. 11, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BIBLE SUNDAY WILL BE OBSERVED IN this city to-morrow in connection with the work of the New-York Bible Society by special sermons on Bible work by the pastors.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 55th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor, Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., will preach. At the evening service he will continue his special course of sermons. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 6th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic—"Christ and the Bible," and 8 P. M., topic—"Thou Hast the Dew of Thy Youth."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. John Hutchins at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Rimendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic, "Modern Miracles."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., holy communion.
Sermon by the rector. | 11, morning service. 7:45, evening service.

At our evening service Gaul's "Israel in the Wilderness" will be rendered by the parish choir, assisted by choirs of Garden City Cathedral and Grace Church, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening subject, "The Sabbath Breaker of To-day."; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning —"Words to Young Men," by request of the Y. M. C. A.; subject—"Building for Time and for Eternity." Young men specially invited. Evening, 7:45; subject—"What Americans Can Learn from the History of Other Nations." All welcome. Seats free after the opening anthem.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, D. D., Rector Emeritus. Rev. John Tunis, Minister in Charge.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8. Rev. Dr. Duffie will preach at the morning service, and Rev. Mr. Tunis in the evening. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany and holy communion; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral even-song; sermon by the Rev. Richmond Shreve, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock. Rev. D. Carmichael of Richmond will preach in the forenoon. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
10th St. and 5th Av.
Musical service.
"The Deluge," by Saint-Saens, will be sung at 4 o'clock by a large choir, Sunday, 11th.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av., Corner 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach; 11 A. M., subject—"The Wicked in Hiding"; 7:45 P. M., subject—"The Tyranny of Wealth." All welcome.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH St., between 8th and 9th Avs.—Services 8, 11, and 7:30 P. M. The rector (Rev. Dr. Lubeck) will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. Karl Schwartz, M. A., at 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M. Subject: "Life on Long Lines." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57TH ST., near 6th Av.—Dr. MacArthur preaches; morning—"A Wonderful Message to Young Men"; evening—"The Great Moral Municipal Victory—Its Causes and Responsibilities."

EXODUS CLUB, URSULA N. GESTEFELD, President.—Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, at 29 West 26th St. Subject: "Foreordination." All invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Achievement of the Impossible," and at 4 P. M., "The Beloved Disciple." Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Evening subject—"The Homes of the City." Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Morning topic—"The Bible and Its Prophecies."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AV. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Goodness." Evening subject, "After Victory, Fidelity." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Young people's praise and prayer meeting at 7:15 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (53d St.)—Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn preaches 11 A. M. The pastor, Dr. Thompson, preaches to students on "Books" 8 P. M. Seats free. Chorus choir.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8. Evening subject—"A Covenant-Keeping God." Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, with preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASS'N.

1. Primary Union, Saturday, this day, 2:15, Broadway Tabernacle Chapel; Miss L. Probst, teacher.

2. Teachers' Class, Saturday, this day, 3:30, in Broadway Tabernacle; Rev. Dr. Schauffler, conductor. As a preface to the lessons, Dr. Schauffler will speak briefly on his travels in the East.

3. Teachers' Class this evening, 8 o'clock, Madison Avenue Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.

4. Teachers' Class, this evening, 8 o'clock, Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St.; Rev. Palmer S. Hulbert, teacher.

5. Superintendents' Class, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Chapel; Mr. Ralph Wells, teacher.

6. Bible Teachers of Harlem, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 8 o'clock, Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St.

7. Teachers' Class, Thursday evening, Nov. 15, 7:30, Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South; Rev. Edward Judson, teacher. The lessons will be illustrated with stereopticon, maps, and blackboard.

8. West End Teachers' Class, this (Saturday) evening, 8 o'clock, West End Presbyterian Church, 105th St. and Amsterdam Av.; Rev. Dr. J. B. Shaw, conductor.

These classes are free and all are welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, at 9:30; service at 11 o'clock; subject—"Entering into Life."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector; Rev. Geuv'r Morris Wilkins, Assistant.—Services, holy communion, 8 A. M.; vespers, with address to children, 4 P. M.; other services, with sermons, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special musical services, first Sunday evening of month. Everybody made welcome.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—SUNDAY, Nov. 11, 1894, the first of a series of lectures on the religion of humanity, by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Special subject, Nov. 11, "Its Dawn in Palestine." All interested are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30; solemn mass, (Le Prevost,) 11 P. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Rutherfurd will preach morning, Fr. Ritchie evening. Subject: "Absolution."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av., 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. —Sunday, Nov. 11, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; Dr. Rylance will preach. 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon; Rev. Richard Cobden will preach.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., near Columbus Av., the Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M. Sunday school 2:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach.

## Hotels.

**HOTEL MAJESTIC**

Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New-York.

This magnificent hotel, situated in one of the finest resident portions of the city, offers most desirable accommodations for families who wish to avoid the cares of housekeeping. Every room has an outside view. Rooms and suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals will be served on the American and European plans.

RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

**THE LANGHAM,**

52d St. and 5th Av.

The ideal family hotel of the city. Quiet, comfortable, and exclusive. Spacious, sunny, and elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, by the week, month, season, or year, at reasonable rates. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

**Hotel St. George,**

CORNER CLARK AND HICKS STS., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

EQUAL TO BEST IN NEW-YORK AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good city references. M. J. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. Call, two days, at 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; city or country; best city references. Chambermaid, 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting, or care of children; two years' city reference. 301 East 87th St., care of Mrs. Heerbeck.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best reference. 345 3d Av., care of Miss Hedermark.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl; best references. 345 3d Av., care Miss Hedermark.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl in a small family; city reference. M. Neilson, care of Eberhardt, 1,647 1st Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat North German girl as chambermaid, waitress, and to do plain sewing. 124 East 11th St., first floor. Hartig.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, tidy English girl as chambermaid in an American family; A1 references. Mary, 325 Bleecker St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress. Miss E. Keane, 114 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class references. 235 West 46th St., in laundry.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 343 Madison Av.

### Cooks.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; entrées, game, lunches, dinners; excellent manager; can take full charge of kitchen; private family; wages, $30 to $35; best references. K. S., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as good family cook and assist with washing in a small private family; can be highly recommended and can be seen at present employer's for two days, at 29 West 35th St.

COOK.—By woman; 35; first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; is a very reliable person; over eight years' best city references; wages, $40 or $45. 908 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av., ring twice.

A.—EXCELLENT SWEDISH COOK.—Competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; excellent references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of fancy desserts; no objection to country; first-class references. 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a good family cook; understands all kinds of nice family cooking; good city reference; wages, $20 per month. A. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By English Protestant cook; understands all kinds of dishes, plain and fancy; city and country references. L. A., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By second cook in private family; excellent city references. R. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook; wash and iron; best city references. 256 West 31st St., second bell.

COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By colored girl in boarding house as plain cook or chambermaid. 119 East 84th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and to assist with other work; good city references. A. L., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook and assist with washing or to cook and wash in a small family; good reference. 226 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 345 3d Av., care of Miss Hedermark.

COOK.—By a competent young French cook in private family; best city reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 65 East 54th St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; no objection to coarse washing; best of city references; willing and obliging. 203 East 57th St. N. P.

COOK or to do HOUSEWORK.—By a good cook, or would do housework, in a small family. 173 10th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook; good reference. Call, two days, at 157 East 27th St.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman with good references; goes out as laundress by the day or takes work at home. 408 East 63d St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By an American young woman as housecleaner; would clean in private families by the day or week; city references. 725 10th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent young woman cooking, washing, or other work by the day. 235 East 31st St.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Swiss; does first-class work for street or evening wear at very reasonable price; home or out by day. Huguenin, 155 West 51st St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, having some afternoons disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English, German, French, music; highest references. Aza, Box 288 Times, Up Town.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; in furnished-room house or bachelor apartments. M. B., 149 West 36th St.

### Housework'ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young married woman; German; any kind of housework by the day; good reference. Kupsa, 332 East 39th St., third floor, rear.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German; good seamstress; fine needleworker; understands hairdressing; first-class references. 226 West 123d St., first floor; ring bell once.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; thoroughly understands her duties; good packer and traveler; good personal city reference. A. D., 158 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references; wages, $25. S. M., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; willing to wait on young ladies; seven years' first-class city references. P. F., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Duckardt, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; competent in all maid's duties; city reference. M. M., 158 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; in private family; best references. A. Liger, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; good traveler. E. S., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid for lady or young girls. Can be seen before 2-o'clock Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 262 Madison Av.

MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a young French girl as maid to growing children; speaks English. Call, before 12 o'clock, at 20 East 85th St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant laundress living a short distance in the country; would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing; private family preferred; best references given. 365 West 32d St., one week.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; understands her business thoroughly; three years' best city reference from last employer. G. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 345 3d Av., care of Miss Hedermark.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; can furnish best city references. 689 6th Av., near 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; reference from the last place. 433 West 45th St., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent collar and shirt ironer; five years' city references; city or country. 689 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; three years' reference from last place. M. L., Box 109 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a small private family; good city reference. T. L., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as infant's nurse; neat; country preferred. 118 East 51st St. Lyons.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or young child under five. Present employer's, H. H., 89 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—By English Protestant for infant or growing children; good seamstress; speaks French; good traveler; best city references. C. B. A., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a nurse; experienced; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or older children; good references. 413 Lexington Av., 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By a German Swiss girl as nurse; wages, $18; best five years' city reference. Yanka, 215 East 29th St.

NURSE.—By an Englishwoman as child's nurse; recommended by present employer. H. Flint, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best city reference. 115½ West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; good city reference. M. R., 240 West 33d St.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl with good city reference. A. E. G., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English girl; city reference. M. W., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; good cutter, fitter, operator, and family sewer; willing to assist with other work; wages moderate. H. Sullivan, 403 West 54th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and will make herself useful; wages, $20; reference. M. C., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as first-class seamstress and lady's maid; well educated. 220 East 31st St.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an English woman as waitress or companion and seamstress; well educated; recommended by present employer. A. Laurie, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a small private family; willing to go in the country; best city reference. M. L., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. A. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can take butler's place; best city references. 16 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; three years' city reference from last employer. 33 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. 136 West 25th St.

### Washing.

WASHING.—By good laundress for the first four days of the week, or take fine washing home; good on shirts. 345 East 65th St., care of Kene.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Miscellaneous.

CARE of BABY or to do LIGHT HOUSEWORK. —By a young respectable girl; lately landed. Call, all week, Maggie Ensho, care of Mrs. Doyle, 1,848 2d Av., between 95th and 96th Sts.

MASSAGE.—By professional operator; treats ladies at their homes. Operator, Box 135 Times.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther, 5th Av.

STOREROOM GIRL.—By a young girl as storeroom girl in hotel or clubhouse. R. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERESS.—By a Frenchwoman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portieres, mantel boards, &c.; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 409 West 125th St.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Have been steward on steam and sailing yachts; four years' reference from last employer; London and Boston references; disengaged. H. Edwards, 102 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass

BUTLER and VALET.—By a respectable, honest, temperate young man; thoroughly experienced; highest personal references from last and former employers; no objection to city or country. T. Reid, 570 7th Av.

BUTLER.—In a first-class private family; just disengaged on account of breaking up house; the very best reference. A. B. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent French Swiss as butler in a private family; single; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references. P. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By married couple in private family; first-class; experienced; from Paris; best references. H. L., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English; 32; single; understands his business; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; first-class personal city references. Piednoel, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss of middle age in a private family; can be highly recommended from last employer. Pagegy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—English; perfectly competent in all his duties; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; best personal references. W., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman as butler; understands his duty; very willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, experienced butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—French; first-class city references; family going to Europe cause of leaving. A. P., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly understands his business as first-class butler; best city references. E. L., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 26; thoroughly understands his duties; disengaged to-day; first-class references. G. L., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a married man; city or country; best references; understands salads, side dishes, &c. Fleming, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man; long and satisfactory reference from last place. B., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or as good second man; American; good references. H. D., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; first-class city references; family going to Europe cause of leaving. A. P., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Japanese butler in a private family, or will go as cook; best city references. J. O., 172 Sands St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER or VALET; excellent references. L. E. B., 661 6th Av.

### Chefs.

CHEF.—By a first-class French chef in a private family; can give references from the first houses in New-York City. J. P., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man, thoroughly understanding the care of fine horses and carriages; a careful city driver; strictly temperate; very handy about house; four and one-half years with present employer, who can be seen. Address, for two days, Edwards, Dakota Boarding Stables, West 75th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Sober, reliable, and trustworthy; 23 years' first-class reference; 12 years with present employer, who has given up horses; can refer to present and past employers personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young single man, age, 26 years; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; good reference from last employer, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th, private stable.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man, age 35, who thoroughly understands his business in every particular; has twelve years' very highest reference from last employer; four from former. 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business; good city driver; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class city reference. Private Stable, 132 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; can show the best references; last can be seen; city or country. Address I. P., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man as first-class coachman; best reference from last place. A. V., 211 West 76th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By young man as coachman, useful man, or second man. William Bucher, 25 Leroy St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Single; age, 32; five years' best references from last place. H. B., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

### Furnacemen.

FURNACES, &c.—By a colored man, furnaces and sidewalk to care for. Edwards, 223 West 63d St.

### Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly understanding care of greenhouses or gentleman's place; best references from present employer. B., Box 177 Times.

### Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A married man as second man in private family or second man in stable; good reference. 219 East 36th St.; ring bell twice.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By Frenchman, just arrived from Paris, in private family; sober and obliging; good references from Paris. Gervais, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

### Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Irishman as useful man; experienced in stables; age, 20; also brasses, windows; leaving through family going abroad. P. F., 703 9th Av., Bell 27.

### Waiters.

WAITER.—By Frenchman, with best reference from Paris, does not speak English, as waiter or second man. Address, care of pastor French Evangelical Church, 126 West 10th St.

## OUR "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

### The Boys Didn't Amount to Much.

Sarah P. McLean Greene in The New-York Ledger.

"No, my boys they don't amount to no great,
From Hubert to Ross;
Take to teachin' and preachin' and such fool nonsense.
But my gal, Em, thar, that I lost,
She was all hoss, Sir.
Nervous and steppy from head to foot;
Hoss—cl'ar hoss.

"Her mother died when she was a two-weeks' babe.
That thar was a loss
To the gal. But she never cared for no such as gals do,

# JUSTICE DIVVER MUST GET OUT

## SHOULD BE REMOVED IF HE DOES NOT RESIGN.

## THE LAW TO BE APPLIED TO HIS CASE.

## Resolute Action of Five Citizen Taxpayers All That Is Necessary.

## NEGLECT IN DISCHARGE OF DUTY.

**The Act Regulating the Appointment of Police Justices Provides that Men so Selected Shall Devote Their Whole Time, so Far as Public Welfare Demands, to the Duties of the Office—The ex-Saloon Keeper, with His Long-Term, Full-Pay Vacations, Would Have an Up-Hill Defense on This Score—How the People May Proceed Under the Consolidation Law to Rid Themselves of One Who Openly Disgraces a Public Office—Prominent Citizens Declare that Divver Should Be Deprived of His Place.**

Police Justice Patrick Divver, despite the disgraceful position in which he has placed himself, shows no disposition to comply with the general desire that he should resign. The impression among decent people, therefore, is that he should be summarily removed.

Section 1,557 of the Consolidation act, providing for the removal of officials, makes it clear that Divver may be ousted without trouble from the office which he disgraces.

All that is necessary is resolute action by five citizen taxpayers who think enough of the good name of the city to petition for the removal of the ex-saloon keeper and alleged custodian of the "green goods" men's bank roll. The section of the Consolidation act reads:

Any Police Justice or police clerk may be removed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York for either or any of the following causes:

1. For any cause for which a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Justice of the Peace may now in any manner be removed.
2. For corruption and malfeasance in office.
3. For habitual neglect, carelessness, or inefficiency in the discharge of the duties of a Police Justice or clerk, or for willful disobedience to any of the provisions of this title.

Leaving all other questions entirely out of consideration Divver's barroom brawling, the testimony of the Lexow witnesses as to his close association and partnership with "green-goods" thieves and "bunko steerers," his instigation while a magistrate of the election frauds of 1893, for which a number of his followers in the Second Assembly District are now serving terms in prison—laying all these grave charges aside for the time being, his "habitual neglect" of duty has been so plain and so manifest that no other complaint need be drawn up to insure the dismissal of this man from the bench, his removal from a position to which, as Joseph H. Choate said yesterday:

"Every one concedes he should never have been appointed."

Under the act regulating the appointment of Police Justices it is provided that any man so appointed "shall devote his whole time and capacity, so far as the public welfare demands, to the duties of his said office."

Any failure to so devote his "whole time," persevered in as Divver has persevered, constitutes a habitual neglect, and leaves the ex-saloon keeper no defense in a proceeding begun for his removal.

As shown in The New-York Times yesterday, on the statement of a citizen who has kept track of Justice Divver's service, the Justice has been in the bench just 50 days out of the 314 in the present year so far. From January to April he was away in California. Since his return he has performed less than two months' service.

Again and again it was announced by his family and friends that he would resume his duties "to-morrow" or "next week," but "to-morrow" and "next week" came and went without bringing Divver to his work.

All this time, too, while he was neglecting his official duty, for which the city was paying him at the rate of $155 a week, Mr. Divver showed plainly that he was not physically unable to perform his work, but was pursuing the special pleasures for which he has a taste. He made the rounds of the down-town barrooms, "opened wine for the boys," got intoxicated in public, and managed to get into the saloon fight with Morris Tekulsky.

The damage that he suffered from this fight undoubtedly incapacitated him for duty for some time, as he had to get his nose back into shape, but the public can take no notice of this incapacitation, as he brought it on himself, and the Justice will hardly plead it as an excuse if he is arraigned for neglect of duty.

On election day he was well enough to go around his district on an electioneering tour and open "more wine for the boys," but he was apparently not well enough since to assume duty.

Divver evidently has not the decency to get out. In order to get rid of him the people will have to proceed in the way laid down by the Consolidation act in cases where a Police Justice like himself is guilty of "habitual neglect" of duty and other offenses. The method of procedure is provided for by Sections 1,558 and 1,559 of the Consolidation act, which read:

Section 1,558. Whenever any Judge (save of Common Pleas) or Justice having any jurisdiction in the City of New-York, the Mayor of said city, the District Attorney of the County of New-York, or any five taxpayers and residents of said city shall present to the Chief Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas written allegations, which, if true, would authorize the removal of any such Police Clerk or Police Justice therein named, said court shall promptly adopt and make public a set of rules, which it may from time to time amend, for the bringing and the regulation of proceedings before such court for the removal of any clerk of officer, which, by law, it may be authorized to remove. Such rules, among other things, shall provide for charges to be made by any said officer or persons authorized to prefer such allegations, with the reasonable certainty for due notice thereof, to the clerk or officer accused, for due opportunity of hearing on the part of such officer, and for the proceedings and final action, by removal or otherwise, on such charges by said Court of Common Pleas.

Section 1,559.—When any such charges being thereafter filed with the Clerk of said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York against any Police Justice or police clerk such court shall promptly proceed with the hearing and to the decision of the same by removal or dismissal, according to such rules, or as they may be amended. And on any such hearing the Chief Judge, or the other Judges who may be selected by the Judges to preside, shall have all the power of a Judge holding a jury trial for the purpose of preserving order and of compelling the attendance and swearing of witnesses, and forcing answers to questions, and punishment for contempt. Such charges shall be heard and decided in a summary manner, giving the clerk, officer, or Justice charged due opportunity of being heard summarily; and in case of removal the causes thereof shall be assigned in the order of removal. The hearing shall be had in the public rooms of said Court of Common Pleas, may be adjourned from time to time as justice may demand, and the clerk of said court shall make a record of its proceedings and preserve therein such books as would be used if they were taken at a General Term of such court. It shall be the duty of all the Judges of such Court of Common Pleas to attend such hearing, but a majority of all the Judges of such court in office at such time shall be a quorum, and an order of removal signed by a majority of such Judges shall be valid and the act of said court. The vote on each charge shall be openly taken and shall be recorded, and the order of removal shall be forthwith signed by the members of the court approving the same, and filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, and a duplicate shall be recorded in the minutes of such hearing; and from the date of such filing the officer, Justice, or clerk therein purporting to be removed shall cease to be such Justice, officer, or clerk, and his office and position shall be deemed vacant.

As matters stand, with Divver's Tammany friends in control of the Mayor's office and District Attorney's office, it is hardly to be expected that action for his removal will emanate from these sources, as the law provides it may. It will devolve on five public-spirited citizens to sign a petition to the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas asking for Divver's trial and dismissal. Such a petition may be drawn up by any one.

The prosecution under the petition will devolve on the District Attorney, if no one else comes forward.

A reporter for The New-York Times interviewed a number of the men who were mainly instrumental in the overthrow of Tammany on the necessity for prompt action to secure the removal of Justice Divver. Every one of them agreed that something should be done at once.

"If all that is said of Justice Divver is true, yes, or the half of it," said James C. Carter, "Divver ought to be gotten rid of at once. The speediest possible course to achieve that end would be the best."

"There is certainly ample ground for Divver's removal," Elihu Root said. "He should be forced off the bench with the least possible delay."

Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, said:

"Every one of these fellows should be gotten rid of. That is what the late election meant. Divver is a disgrace to the city. Any course that will get him out of office should be supported by decent men."

Gustav H. Schwab, who was one of the organizers of the Committee of Seventy, said:

example, and, with his fellows, he should be put out as expeditiously as possible. I am no lawyer, and, of course, know nothing of the means that can be employed."

Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I certainly think Divver ought to be removed, and the sooner the better. He is about the worst of an exceedingly bad lot."

"Such a man should never have been on the police bench," declared Simon Sterne. "That he is there is a deep disgrace to this city. Anything that could be done to get him out of his office without delay would be a good, wise, and patriotic measure."

"Divver should be removed as promptly as possible," said Secretary Faure of the Committee of Seventy. "The more expeditiously this can be achieved the better for the credit of the people of New-York."

"It is certainly desirable to clear out the whole horde with as little delay as possible. How this can best be done I cannot say," was Gen. Horace Porter's comment.

## GOV. FLOWER TO ATTEND THIS FAIR.

### Members of the Twenty-third Regiment Will Try to Rival the Seventh.

The Twenty-third Regiment will open its fair in the new armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, next Wednesday evening, and Gov. Flower has accepted an invitation to be present.

Col. Alexis C. Smith and the officers and members of that organization promise that the fair will rival the famous one of the Seventh Regiment, when it moved into its new armory in Park Avenue.

The patronesses of the fair are well-known society leaders. They are:

Mrs. Charles L. Fincke, Mrs. Henry D. Brookman, Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. Walter T. Hatch, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. Latham A. Fish, Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy, Mrs. E. T. Talmage, Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman, Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, Mrs. Samuel M. Boocock, Mrs. Eben J. Knowlton, Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Mrs. John Glob, Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon, Mrs. Joseph G. Story, Mrs. David H. Houghtaling, Mrs. William T. Lawrence, Mrs. John E. Leech, Mrs. James S. Hollingshead, Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mrs. William H. Lyon, Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mrs. William S. Prentice.

Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden, Mrs. Franklin E. Taylor, Mrs. James L. Truslow, Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mrs. Henry D. Polhemus, Mrs. Camden C. Dike, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Alexander M. Suart, Mrs. William A. Taylor, Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Mrs. David A. Boody, Mrs. William C. Spelman, Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Mrs. Dwight S. Richardson, Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Mrs. Arnold G. Dana, Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, Mrs. William W. Rossiter, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. F. Abbot Ingalls, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, Mrs. John Rogers Maxwell, Mrs. John Notman, Mrs. Alexander E. Orr, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. William C. Sheldon, Jr., and Mrs. Thomas Moore.

The honorary committee of citizens appointed in connection with the fair are the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, Bernard Peters, John Claflin, Congressman William J. Coombs, Dr. D. H. Cochran, William N. Dyckman, Norman S. Dike, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, the Rev. Dr. David E. Gregg, Henry Hentz, William Hester, Murat Halstead, Darwin R. James, William G. Low, Charles H. Levermore, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Charles A. Moore, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, and Gen. George W. Wingate.

Gov. Flower will be attended by his military staff in full uniform, and the Governor will be introduced by Mayor Schieren.

The fair will be managed by the officers of the regiment, and they lay great stress on the fact that none of the profits will be shared with any outsider. There will be a rare art exhibition, at which will be some of the finist paintings in this State. There will also be a number of prizes to be awarded to the most popular clergyman, member of the National Guard, as well as a naphtha launch and a one-thousand-dollar piano to be awarded to the best guessers.

## EXPELLED TWO OF ITS MEMBERS.

### Mulhall and Farrell, as Charged, Worked for a Tammany Man.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York last night, at the State Club, 29 East Twenty-second Street, a resolution was offered and passed in effect that M. M. Mulhall and Thomas Farrell be expelled from the organization.

The trouble grew out of a rumor which gained circulation on election day that Messrs. Mulhall and Farrell were working in the interest of William Sohmer, the Tammany candidate for Sheriff. Both had been retained to work for Richard C. Shannon for Congress in the Thirteenth District. When the story against them was circulated, John E. Milholland, the head of the anti-machine Republican organization, started an investigation.

A meeting was called on Thursday night, and the accused men were taken before the Executive Committee. Questions were asked, and Farrell admitted that he had worked for Mr. Sohmer's election while still in the employ of Mr. Shannon. Mulhall would admit nothing, so an investigating committee, of which William F. Daly was Chairman and John E. Milholland, H. Clay Piercy, and Major Chester H. Southworth were members, was appointed.

The committee called on Mr. Sohmer, and he told them that he had paid Mulhall money, but refused to say how much.

A set of resolutions was then arranged, giving the result of the committee's investigation and suggesting that both men be expelled from the organization. The resolutions were presented at last night's meeting, which was not a public one, and were finally adopted.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the organization would not go into the State Republican organization, as was published in a morning paper yesterday.

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS ON GUARD.

### The Federal Court Takes Cognizance of the New-Orleans Labor Trouble.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The labor trouble on the levee has now reached the first stage of settlement. The white screwmen either must show their hands by attacking the colored laborers in force, or remain inactive and let non-union labor slowly capture all the cotton-screwing work of the port.

M. J. Sanders, agent of the West India and Pacific Steamship Line, has obtained an injunction restraining officers and members of the Screwmen's Association and the White Longshormen's Association from interfering with the laborers now discharging his vessels. The order was signed by Judge Pardee of the United States Circuit Court. It was served this morning. Vessels have been working to-day at Southport and at St. Mary's Street wharf with colored screwmen and longshoremen, guarded by United States Marshals.

Gov. Foster is now in the city, and intends remaining on the scene until the trouble shall terminate. He has held continuous consultation with committees of screwmen and Cotton Exchange representatives. That he believes the local authorities are unable to master the situation and is apprehensive of further rioting is evidenced by an order issued to-day by him directing that all armories of the city militia shall be constantly guarded by the troops, and that the military shall be in readiness at any moment for orders.

### The Ward Still in Doubt.

There was nothing done yesterday at Police Headquarters by which it could be determined who is the successful candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-third Ward. As announced yesterday in The New-York Times, the count still shows the election of sixteen Republicans, thirteen Tammany men, and one State Democrat—John Jerolomaman, the President of the board.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

## AFFECTS MANY COURT OFFICERS.

### New Constitution Will Deprive Them of Their Present Positions.

The changes incident to the adoption of the new Constitution will affect court officers in this city, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. The Superior and Common Pleas Courts in this city and the City Courts of Brooklyn and Buffalo will cease to exist under their present appellations and will be merged into the Supreme Court, of which thereafter they will form parts. The salaries of the Judges will be increased to the same amount as those of the Supreme Court Justices in the counties where the changes will be effected.

The Judges of the courts that will be abolished in this city will serve out their terms as Supreme Court Justices at a salary of $17,500 a year, instead of $15,000, their present salaries, and in Brooklyn the salaries will be increased from $10,000 a year to $12,500 a year. All of the court officers, from clerks to attendants, will go out of office when the change is made, with the possible exception of assistant clerks, known as personal attendants of the Judges, whose duties are to assist the Judges with their papers, care for their documents, &c.

These positions were formerly filled by the Judges through the Chief Clerks of the courts, but hereafter, as the courts will have lost their identity, the appointments will be made by the County Clerk, who is ex officio Clerk of the Supreme Court in all of the counties of the State.

As it is seldom that Supreme Court appointments are made otherwise than as the Justices desire, it is more than probable that many of those now holding places in the Superior and Common Pleas Courts will be continued as Supreme Court officers.

The Chief Clerks will undoubtedly go, but of the others those who are valuable men and familiar with the duties of a court officer may reasonably hope to be retained. There will be seventy-three positions abolished, the holders of which draw salaries ranging from $6,000 to $1,000 per annum, or a total of $126,200.

The clerks and attendants naturally feel anxious about their positions, and, knowing that the courts under the change of name will need officers, although not so many as they do now as separate tribunals, they are making strenuous efforts to obtain appointments in the Supreme Court after the 1st of January.

## A DINNER FOR THE REV. DR. PARKHURST.

### Planned by Members of the City Vigilance League's Executive Committee.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Vigilance League was held at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst last evening. There was a full attendance of the members, and every Assembly district in the city was represented.

Dr. Parkhurst is suffering from a severe cold, and is confined to his room, and therefore was unable to be present at the meeting.

Advantage was taken of his absence by his colleagues to discuss the giving of a complimentary dinner to the doctor in appreciation of his work for the purification of the City Government. It was decided to give the dinner on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 27. The place where it is to be given was not determined. The arrangements for the dinner are in charge of E. S. Cassin of 142 East Forty-sixth Street, who is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

It is also contemplated to have a public meeting at the Madison Square Garden at an early date to celebrate the victory over Tammany Hall.

## *THE SOCIAL WORLD.*

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Receptions.—Cards for teas, receptions, and "at homes" are being sent out in large numbers. Mrs. William A. Budd of 53 West Fifty-seventh Street is not among those who issue cards, but her Tuesday evenings "at home" are among the many popular informal receptions of the season. Mrs. George Horace Winkler of 255 West Forty-fourth Street has sent out cards for a large reception Dec. 5, from 4 until 7 o'clock in the afternoon, to introduce Miss Winkler, her stepdaughter. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan will be at home the first and second Wednesdays of the month during the season at their home, 151 West Eighty-fifth Street. Miss Kate Goulding of 11 West Forty-second Street, who has recently returned to town, will be at home on Wednesday afternoons during the season. Mrs. Edwin Bruce will soon send out cards for a musicale "at home," at which she and Mr. Bruce will be among the entertainers on the violin and piano.

—Dinner to Miss Von Hoff.—A pleasant social incident last Tuesday evening was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. William O. Inglis of 24 West Fifty-ninth Street in honor of Miss Von Hoff of Erie, Penn. The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Inglis attended a musicale given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eakins after the dinner. Among the entertainers were Mrs. George Powers Carhart of Kansas City and John E. Fancher, pianist. An elaborate supper was served after the musicale, which was attended by Mrs. John McDonald, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. John Carshot, Joshua Brown, John Williams, Miss Burkholder, and others.

—Wedding of Miss C. L. Scott.—St. Louis society people will have an incident to arouse their interest next Wednesday afternoon when Miss Caroline Lackland Scott will be married to George W. Winstead of Knoxville, Tenn. Miss Scott is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas James Scott and a granddaughter of Rufus J. Lackland. The wedding will take place at the handsome Lackland home, 1,623 Lucas Place, St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Winstead will make their home in Knoxville, Tenn., where they will receive their friends after Dec. 15 at 816 North Fourth Avenue.

—Daughters of the Revolution Meet.—The New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution held its first meeting for the season at Sherry's yesterday. Among those present were Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Miss Fanny Pryor, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Mary W. Wooster, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, and Mrs. James Fairman.

—Two Engagements in Baltimore.—Society people of Baltimore are interested in the recently-announced engagements of Miss Elizabeth De Veaux Lurman of that city and Catonsville to George B. Beale of Philadelphia, and of Miss Florence Robinson to James McShane, both of Baltimore.

—Miss Emily Welling Engaged.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Emily Welling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Welling, to J. Noble Hayes. The date of the wedding has not yet been decided upon, but will take place early in the Spring, in all probability.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Young's Luncheon.—Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Young gave a handsome luncheon on Tuesday at their home, in Philadelphia, in honor of Miss Irwin Martin of this city. Pink carnations and Catherine Mermets were the handsome floral decorations.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gunter.—Among the latest home-comers from Lenox are Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Clavering Gunter of 56 West Fifty-second Street, who will do a good deal of entertaining during the season.

—Engagement of Miss Olive Belden.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Olive Belden to Henry Wigglesworth of Boston. Miss Belden is a daughter of the late Meade Belden, and a niece of J. J. Belden.

Keep up that rasping cough at the peril of breaking down your lungs and throat, rather let the afflicted immediately resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which cures all coughs and colds and ameliorates all lung complaints and throat ails.—Advertisement.

## DOESN'T LIKE THE PRECEDENT.

### Gen. Greely Wants to Know Who Laid the Cable in New-York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A controversy has arisen between Gen. Greely and the Fortifications Board, of which Gen. Schofield is the President. Gen. Greely, as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, under the law passed in 1890, has charge of the construction, repair, and operation of military telegraph lines. In 1892 he urgently recommended the laying of a cable in New-York, Boston, and San Francisco Harbors. He prepared estimates, but they were not favorably received, and he supposed that the matter had been dropped.

He was surprised to learn a short time ago that a cable had been laid between Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, in New-York Harbor. He regards this action an illegal proceeding and an assumption of power which is specifically lodged in his office. Gen. Greely has made a report to Secretary Lamont on the subject, in which he says he "incidentally" learned of the laying of the cable, and that he was ignorant as to the appropriation used for the work, and by whose authority such cable was laid."

It is stated at the War Department that the cable was probably laid on the recommendation of the Board of Fortifications, whose action must have the approval of the Secretary of War before the suggestions are carried out. Gen. Greely further says:

"I have no wish to interfere with any plan that would give protection to the metropolis of the United States by bringing closer together two of those military defenses. It is none the less obvious that the extension of such powers to other bureaus of the War Department, in contravention of the law defining the duties of the Chief Signal Officer, cannot but be considered an unfortunate policy, which, unnoticed, might be construed as a precedent."

Gen. Greely further says his first knowledge of the cable in New-York Harbor was conveyed by a request at his office, for instruments and supplies needed in the operation of the line.

The explanation given is that there may be a difference of opinion between the Chief Signal Officer and the Fortifications Board regarding the definition of a military line, and that perhaps the members of the Fortifications Board regarded themselves as justified in constructing a cable which connected two harbor forts. But the Signal Officer pointed out that the line must have had a military significance, since the instruments and supplies for its operation were drawn from the Chief Signal Officer.

## WOULD NOT TAKE GILROY'S SUGGESTION.

### The Mayor Was Accused of Trying to Sell Out to the State Democracy.

There is a portion of the inside history of the campaign that has just closed with such unpleasant results for Tammany that has not yet been told in detail, but which forms a vastly interesting chapter in itself. In all his public utterances upon the subject Mayor Gilroy had in the earlier stages of the campaign advocated in the strongest way possible the nomination for a Mayor of a Democrat who was not affiliated with Tammany Hall, but whose nomination would guarantee to the people that they could safely trust the government of this city to Democrats. He made no secret of his views. When he declared at Saratoga last Summer that if Democrats hoped to win this year they must get together, he placed himself squarely on record. When he came back from Europe he said the same thing. There is ample evidence that he was of the same opinion when the nominations for the city and county ticket were first discussed. A few other Tammany men took the same view.

Just before the meeting of the State Democracy at which William L. Strong was indorsed, there was a very important political conference held in a small room at the Manhattan Club.

The parties to this conference were Mayor Gilroy and President James J. Martin of the Police Department in behalf of Tammany and ex-Mayor William R. Grace. Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, and Mr. Turner, who was Mr. Grace's private secretary when he was Mayor.

They discussed the situation in all its phases. It was the Grace men who suggested that Frederic R. Coudert should be nominated for Mayor. The Tammany men agreed to do their utmost to bring this about. They saw that it was a wise suggestion. As to the rest of the ticket it was practically determined that each of the two Democratic organizations should nominate its own men and fight it out.

The conclusion arrived at in the course of this conference was communicated to certain Tammany leaders. All at once there was a complaint that Mayor Gilroy was trying to sell out the organization to Mr. Grace and his followers.

The rest of the story is well known. Nathan Straus was nominated by those who did not agree with the views of Messrs. Gilroy and Martin. The State Democracy, on the recommendation of Mr. Grace, gave the ticket of the Committee of Seventy, headed by William L. Strong, its indorsement.

## BISHOP MATZ HAS RESIGNED.

### His Action the Result of the Trouble with Father Malone.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—Bishop Matz of the Diocese of Denver has tendered his resignation, with a request that it be accepted as soon as possible.

The information was given to the United Press late last night by the Bishop's private secretary.

It was learned to-day that the resignation was sent to Rome three weeks ago, but no publicity was given the fact. A few months ago a spirited controversy took place between Father Malone and Bishop Matz regarding the financial condition of St. Joseph's Parish, over which Father Malone presided. Bishop Matz made a charge of embezzlement of the parish accounts, the result of which was that Archbishop Chappelle of Santa Fé conducted a thorough investigation, and exonerated the priest.

Father Lyons, who is a supporter of Bishop Matz, said to-day: "The Bishop's act was entirely voluntary. He saw he could not cope with the difficulties that beset him. He consulted with his friends, and then sent his resignation to the Apostolic Delegate."

In all probability the successor of Bishop Matz will be Archbishop Chappelle of Santa Fé. He would not necessarily be reduced to a Bishop, but Denver could be raised to an Archbishopric. Nothing definite will be done until the resignation is accepted by the Holy See, and a call is issued to the provincial Bishops and the Diocesan Council to meet.

There have been but two resignations of Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States. One of these was Bishop Conroy of Albany, N. Y., who is now chaplain of a convent in that State.

### Funeral of Frank P. Bellew.

The funeral of Frank P. Bellew, the artist, who died after a few days' illness of pleuro-pneumonia on Wednesday, took place at his residence, 113 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Thursday. The Rev. Dr. Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Church, New-York, and the Rev. H. H. K. Roche of Metuchen, N. J., officiated at the services.

The interment will take place in Woodlawn Cemetery this morning. Mr. Bellew leaves a wife and two children.

### Old Clothes for New.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Burglars broke into Edward Schirmer's clothing store at White Plains some time during Thursday night, and, discarding their ragged clothes, walked off in new ones, even to fine overcoats. They also took three expensive leather satchels and filled them with neckties, collars, cuff buttons, pins, cuffs, &c. There were three of them in the work, as there were three suits of old clothes left. The loss is several hundred dollars.

—Hugh Keogh and William S. Gray, trading as Keogh & Gray, railroad contractors, who are building an electric line between Lancaster and Litiz, Penn., made an assignment yesterday. Their indebtedness is very large, but no statement has yet been made.

Stores close at seven o'clock to-night.

Did you ever notice how persistently a salesman will sometimes urge you to buy a particular article of dry goods or clothing?

Perhaps it didn't occur to you that he had a pecuniary interest in selling what you were reluctant to buy.

Such is one of the bad results of paying "premiums" to salespeople for working off slow selling goods. And the custom is almost universal — more's the pity.

Better deal where slow selling goods are moved by quick selling prices and where sincerity is the principle that animates employers and employes alike.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince. Warren. 32d St.

**Quilts.**

We have just opened another shipment of Foreign Quilts containing a collection of very handsome new goods, in all sizes from the Baby's Crib to the extra large double bed size, Plain White, Printed, Fringed and Hand-embroidered.

In the same department we show a large and carefully selected stock of Blankets, Silkoline, Satteen and Silk Covered Comfortables.

Inspection of these stocks is invited.

**James McCutcheon & Co.,**

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d Street.

**HOUSE FURNISHING**

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY,

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, AND GLASS,

EDDY REFRIGERATORS.

**LEWIS & CONGER**

130 and 132 West 42d St.

**HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,**

Makers. Wholesalers. Retailers.

Our advertising man evidently doesn't understand his business—because, by actual count, hardly one customer in ten is influenced to come here by our newspaper ads. Most of our customers are either people who have bought of us before, or who come here by their friends' advice.

In other words, it isn't what we say, but the values we give that brings the public to us. The secret of the big business we are doing lies wholly in the merit of our clothes and our remarkably low prices.

Open to-night till 9.

**HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,**

**Bleecker St., Cor. Greene.**

(Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave. "L.")

Also

**Broadway, Cor. Rector St.**

**FISCHER PIANOS.**

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS,

110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

# THE SUNDAY TIMES

ELECTION week is past, so election consequences instead of election probabilities will supply the political news in tomorrow's paper. Being more tangible, they will leave more space for news of other kinds.

Whatever the news may be, and from wherever it may come, THE SUNDAY TIMES will have it all, being, like THE TIMES of every day, first a newspaper and last a newspaper, keeping tab on the world and its doings.

At the same time Sunday's issue always manages to be a vast deal besides. That will be the case to-morrow, and in consequence it is possible to tell something about some of the things that are sure to appear among the multitudinous pages. Among other topics, these will receive attention:

### OUR RANKING REAR ADMIRAL.

Career of Bancroft Gherardi, who has been retired. The law, not weight of years or weariness of serving his country, forces the gallant officer from the active list. He talks of the old navy and the new. Three stations sufficient. He tells of experience in Chilean and Haitian waters.

### WAR AS A MARINE SAW IT.

A journal and its writer captured at Sabine Pass. The author's experiences on sea and land. Bombardment of Fort Jackson. Disguising vessels by plastering their hulls with mud and covering topmasts with boughs of trees. Operations about Vicksburg. At the taking of Galveston.

### UP THROUGH THE EAST RIVER.

Things to be seen along its shores and upon its face. From Fort William, on Governors Island, to Sands Point, at the lower end of Long Island Sound. A current of fifteen miles an hour. Terrors of Hell Gate. Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands. A glimpse into the past.

### LAZY AND SMILING NAPLES.

The other ancient term, learned, does not apply. An old traveler, who has been all over the world, does not find the famous bay all it pretends to be. But the city should first be seen from the sea. No young women in Naples, and the streets are very dirty. Suburban attractions.

### GEN. MORRIS'S SPLENDID RECORD.

He saw much service in the war of the rebellion. Graduated from West Point in 1851, he took the field ten years later as Colonel of the Sixth New-York Volunteer Artillery. Rapidly promoted for bravery. Wounded near Spottsylvania in 1864.

### CONNECTICUT'S OLD NEWGATE.

Granby's copper mine turned into a Revolutionary prison. Seventy feet underground, political prisoners were kept during the War of Independence. Tales of penalties and cruelties inflicted. Simeon Baxter and his sermon to his fellow-Royalists. How Henry Wooster won his freedom.

The regular departments will be of unusual interest. Among them particular attention is called to the following:

### *Reviews of Books:*

The second volume of Maclay's "History of the United States Navy." "The Life and Inventions of Thomas Edison," being an authentic life of the inventor, partly autobiographical. Reminiscences of Healy, who painted portraits of Lincoln, Pius IX., and many other famous men. Theodore Child's work on the headdresses of women entitled "Wimples and Crisping Pins." A new book of verse by T. B. Aldrich. A book about golf. Half a dozen novels, including one by Bret Harte, Conan Doyle's "Around the Red Lamp," Paul Ford's political story, and Miss Wormeley's last Balzac translation.

### *Plays and Music:*

The events of the coming week detailed. They are numerous and of some importance, for works about which there has been considerable talk will occupy several stages. The happenings of the days just past will also receive the attention they deserve.

### *Other Features:*

The Woman's Page—alive, sensible, timely. A page of fiction. The best financial and commercial reports published in New-York City. An unrivaled railroad column. News About Real Estate. Doings of National Guardsmen. Men and Matters in Brooklyn.

READ IT! READ IT! READ IT! **THE SUNDAY TIMES.**

## CITY AND VICINITY.

—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Home for Convalescents, 433 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, will be held at the home Monday at 10:30 A. M. The fourteenth annual report of the Board of Managers shows that during the year the home has sheltered seventy-four inmates, and that many gifts of money, clothing, and food have been received. From the ladies of Harlem $481.36 was received last Winter.

—An examination for Inspector for Admeasurement of Vessels in the Custom House at this port will be held in Room 171 Post Office Building, Dec. 7. Applications to enter this examination will be received at the office of Secretary Theodore Babcock of the Civil Service Board, at the Custom House until 4 o'clock, Nov. 23. These applications must be upon the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the Secretary upon written request.

—Mayor Gilroy's Secretary yesterday sent letters to the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the forest fires in Wisconsin, returning their subscriptions. This was done because Governor Peck of Wisconsin declined to accept the money, on the ground that the States affected had furnished sufficient relief. Seven dollars that was sent in without the donor's name was given to the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, on Sunday evening Gaul's "Israel in the Wilderness" will be rendered by the parish choir, assisted by the choirs of Garden City Cathedral and Grace Church, Brooklyn.

—Henry W. Crane, Secretary of the Society of the New-York Hospital, notified the Mayor yesterday that the Chambers Street Hospital had been vacated, and that the building at 160 Chambers Street was turned over to the city.

—William Dowling, twenty-one years old, a clerk, occupying a furnished room at 282 East Eighty-second Street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Death was due to asphyxiation. There is no suspicion of suicide.

### Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court has rendered judgment in favor of the defendant in the suit of David Strong, a son of the late Demas Strong, against Julien B. Harris and others, heirs of Mr. Strong. The action was to set aside conveyances of property valued at $30,000 made between 1882 and 1889 by the wife of Demas Strong to Julia Harris, and by her back to her father. Plaintiff alleged that his mother's mind was not sound, but Justice Gaynor found to the contrary.

—The Brooklyn Maternity and New-York State School for Training Nurses at 46 Concord Street has elected the following officers: Mrs. M. M. Voorhies, first directress; Mrs. W. B. Pierson, second directress; Mrs. Thomas Nelson, third directress; Mrs. Jerome Allen, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Sidney Starbuck, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. James E. Hills, Chairman Training School Committee.

—The Rev. Townsend Russell of Pittsburg, Penn., has accepted a call as the assistant rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall is the rector. The Rev. Mr. Russell will marry the daughter of Henry K. Sheldon next Wednesday.

—A fire in the engine room of the one-story frame building at James McLaren's stone yard, foot of Court Street, early yesterday morning caused a damage of $20,000 to the building and machinery. There was no insurance on the property.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday appointed the following Advisory Committee on Sites of Small Parks: Theodore E. Dreier, H. B. Scharmann, Andrew D. Baird, John B. Woodward, Walter E. Parfitt, J. William Crieger, W. W. Kenyon.

—An unknown woman about forty years old was found dead in an outhouse in the yard of Henry Rohe's liquor saloon, Bergen Street and Ralph Avenue, early yesterday morning. It is believed that she died from heart disease.

—The Rev. Dr. John D. Skene, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton Street, will leave that church Dec. 1, to accept a call to the rectorship of St. James's Church, Danbury, Conn.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday appointed Dr. J. L. Zabriskie of the Twenty-ninth Ward a member of the Board of Education in place of J. H. Dick, resigned. Dr. Zabriskie is an independent in politics.

—A fire in the after hatch of the bark Rebecca Crowell, lying at the foot of Clinton Street, yesterday evening caused a damage of $3,000. The vessel is owned by S. L. Crosby of Boston, Mass.

PAGES 9–12. SATURDAY, **The New-York Times.** NOV. 10, 1894. PAGES 9–12.

# SEVENTY TO AID THE MAYOR

## WILL CO-OPERATE IN ENFORCING A REFORM GOVERNMENT.

**Steps Taken to Prepare a Memorial to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst for His Public Services in the Municipal Campaign—Members of the Committee in Favor of Single-Headed Commissions—To Prosecute Election Frauds.**

The Committee of Seventy came together yesterday for the first time since Tuesday's election. The meeting was public, and was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Mutual Life Building, Nassau Street.

The subject of continuing the committee as a permanent organization was not discussed.

It was unanimously resolved, however, without debate, to keep up the organization for the present, for the purpose of co-operating with Mayor Strong's administration for the punishment and removal of dishonest and incompetent officials, and, further, to secure the passage of proper laws for the better government of New-York City.

Steps were taken to prepare a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, to be signed by any citizens who may thus desire to express their appreciation of his eminent public service to the community.

There were over fifty members of the Committee of Seventy at the meeting. Among them were Gen. Anson G. McCook, Hugh N. Camp, Lawrence J. Callanan, Richard Deeves, William E. Dodge, Julius J. Frank, R. M. Gallaway, W. B. Hornblower, Jacob H. Schiff, Gustav H. Schwab, Charles Stewart Smith, Simon Sterne, Albert Stickney, J. Kennedy Tod, John Crosby Brown, Frederic Taylor, W. H. Webb, Otto Von Briesen, A. S. Frissell, Carl Hauser, Dr. E. W. Derby, and I. H. Klein.

Charles S. Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided in the absence of President Joseph Larocque, who was attending a case in the Supreme Court. Mr. Larocque sent a letter approving of a resolution to continue the committee for the present, and saying the public wanted the organization to carry forward its work.

"The object of calling you together," said Chairman Smith to the members of the committee, "is to consult you as to keeping up our organization. I am ready for a motion."

Gen. Horace Porter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the organization of the Committee of Seventy be continued for the present, for the following purposes, to wit:

First—To co-operate with the city officers nominated by it in securing to the City of New-York an honest, efficient, economical, and non-partisan Government;

Secondly—To secure the removal and punishment of such persons holding municipal office as have been unfaithful and ineffective in the performance of the duties cast upon them by the law;

Thirdly—To frame and procure the enactment of such laws as may be found necessary to the better government of the city, and

Fourthly—To take such other and further action as may from time to time be deemed conducive to the best interests of the city and its inhabitants; and

Resolved, That the conduct of the Executive and Finance Committees in the recent campaign be and hereby is in all things approved, and that said committees together continue to be and act as the Executive Committee of this committee with all the powers originally vested therein, and with power to add to their number such persons as they may consider advisable with a view to framing and securing such legislation as they may deem necessary, and generally, to take such action in the furtherance of the objects of this committee as they may deem expedient; and

Resolved, That this committee most earnestly desires and invites the co-operation of all the honest citizens of New-York in the attainment of the objects for which it was formed.

Gen. Porter's resolution was promptly seconded and unanimously adopted.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis moved that the Committee of Seventy be represented next Tuesday at the counting of the votes by the Board of Aldermen, in the Common Council Chamber. "There is a very important ceremony to be performed there," said Gen. Collis. "I have reasons for knowing that we should be represented there."

Gen. Collis's motion was unanimously adopted, and Chairman Smith appointed as the committee to watch the count W. Travers Jerome, Gen. Collis, Richard Deeves, Julius J. Frank, and Isaac H. Klein.

William E. Dodge moved that the Committee of Seventy express, by resolution, its thanks to the Executive Committee for its wise and efficient work in the campaign. The resolution was adopted.

Julius J. Frank called for a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. "Without his efforts for good government," said Mr. Frank, "there would have been no victory for reform this Fall and no opportunity for the organization of the Committee of Seventy."

The mention of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's name was received with loud applause. Chairman Smith appointed a committee to consider a proper way of expressing the committee's appreciation of Dr. Parkhurst's services. The committee consists of John Crosby Brown, Gen. Horace Porter, Joseph Larocque, William B. Hornblower, and Jacob H. Schiff.

Secretary John R. Faure read the following communication from the Board of Trustees of the Real Estate Exchange, suggesting a public memorial to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst:

To the Committee of Seventy:

Gentlemen—To Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, more than to any other man, is due the recent public uprising and the overthrow of Tammany Hall. This fact is fully understood and appreciated by all the good people of the city, and we are confident that they would be glad to tender him some public testimonial of their appreciation of his courageous, efficient, and patriotic services.

No testimony of a pecuniary character could be offered to him, for he would not accept it, nor would a public banquet or reception fill the need, for there is no hall in the city large enough to hold his admirers, and it is moreover absolutely essential that the movement should be one in which all that choose can unite on equal terms, whether rich or poor. It seems to be the well-established practice and policy in this city that no statue or other public monument should be erected in honor of any citizen, however eminent, during his lifetime.

The suggestion is made that your committee should cause to be prepared a suitable address to Dr. Parkhurst, which should then be copied into twenty or thirty, or more, large and handsomely-bound albums suitably inscribed, and that the same should then be placed in various exchanges and in other public places or designated shops in the different sections of the city, so that all of those who are desirous of showing their appreciation of and regard for the great reformer may personally sign the address.

In such a testimonial alone could all classes of our population unite on equal terms, and we feel sure that no testimonial would be more appreciated by Dr. Parkhurst and his family. These books, if deposited by him in the New-York Historical Society, will be preserved as a lasting and unprecedented memorial of the power of one man for good and as an example and encouragement to future generations.

This letter is sent to the Committee of Seventy simply as a suggestion from the Board of Trustees of the Real Estate Exchange Honest Government Club. Very respectfully,

GEO. DE FOREST BARTON, Secretary.

Gen. Anson G. McCook called on the committee to take vigorous steps to punish all who had violated the election laws.

"The violations of the election law," he said, "have been so outrageous that we ought not to overlook them. I do not mean that we ought to take vengeance, or anything of that kind, but I do not think we ought to adjourn before resolving on stringent steps in this matter.

"I am prepared here to say, as an American citizen, that I do not care who the man is who has violated our election laws, whether his station be high or low, if he has interfered with the elective franchise of our citizens he ought to be punished."

Gen. McCook's language was taken to refer to Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan.

Mr. Ely, for the Good Government Clubs, said that they were looking out for election frauds.

Richard Deeves said that the Committee of Seventy ought to work for itself in prosecuting election frauds. He declared that 2,000 men were prevented from voting in his Assembly district by Tammany heelers, who delayed the voting, and by crooked election officers, who caused malicious arrests without cause.

"We think," said Chairman Smith, "that a man who violates the election laws commits the highest crime against God or man. We will make him suffer, if we can. We have engaged W. Travers Jerome to prosecute all election-law violators."

Peter B. Olney moved that the Committee of Seventy by a vote formally announce its intention to prosecute all election frauds.

Isaac H. Klein offered a resolution thanking the police for their "honest and courageous and efficient" work at the polls last Tuesday, in preventing fraud.

"The police did splendid work all over the city," said Mr. Klein. "They acted in an independent spirit."

J. Augustus Johnson suggested adding Superintendent Thomas Byrnes's name to any resolution praising the police.

"I object," said Mr. Olney, springing to his feet. "If the police did as Mr. Klein says they did, they only did their duty, which they have not before done for years. I object to this weak praise of men who merely did their duty. This was only one election as against many. We are not called on to indorse the police in view of the revelations of the Lexow committee."

Mr. Olney's speech was applauded.

Mr. Frank came to the support of the police. "For the very reason," said he, "that the police, who are as honest a body as any other body of men, have now acted independently and honestly after having been so long prevented from doing so by political pressure, we ought to stiffen their backs with a resolution of praise."

Mr. Townsend moved that the resolution of Mr. Klein be referred to the Executive Committee.

There was a little hubbub for a minute or two, and a spirited debate seemed imminent, Mr. Schiff poured oil on the troubled waters by a motion to adjourn, and it was carried by a vote of 27 to 16. The Executive Committee held a short meeting. While in session it received a letter from John C. Gulliver of the City Club pledging the support and co-operation of that organization in any effort to pass laws for the reform of New-York.

### FOR ONE-HEADED COMMISSIONS.

**The Opinions of Some of the Members of the Seventy Committee.**

Most of the members of the Committee of Seventy read President Seth Low's opinion in favor of single-headed departments published in The New-York Times yesterday. Those who had formed opinions on the subject agreed with him, and so expressed themselves.

"I am heartily in favor of the propect," said Charles Stewart Smith. "I have not had the time as yet to give the subject the consideration it deserves, but it seems very clear to me that, if one man is made responsible for a department, he would be liable to render a better accounting to the city than a double or triple headed commission, with the Commissioners' differences of opinion as to the management of the department. It seems to me that a single head is especially desirable in the Police Department."

"Yes, I am decidedly in favor of single-headed commmissions," said L. J. Callanan. "Then we can locate the responsibility every time."

"I decidedly favor such a plan," said Gustav H. Schwab, "and I favor a Mayor's power of removal bill, too."

"In some departments it might be wise to have a single Commissioner," said Simon Sterne, "but I am not prepared to say that it would be wise in all the departments."

"It would perhaps be wise to have one Commissioner only in some departments," said Peter B. Olney, "but I fail to see how it would be practicable in the Police Department, for instance."

"Speaking off-hand, I should say that the plan was a good one," said J. W. Johnson, "but I am not prepared to give a positive opinion yet."

"The plan seems to be a good one, and I understand that it has been successful in other cities," said Julius J. Frank. "Yes, I heartily favor it."

## FINELITE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

**No Verdict Rendered Last Night, but a Sealed One Will Be Returned To-day.**

The trial of the suit brought by Hammerslough Brothers, clothiers, of Bleecker Street against Jacob Finelite to recover upon a note of $567, was continued before Justice Conlan and a jury in Part I. of the City Court.

Dr. E. A. Covert, the house surgeon of Manhattan Hospital, who attended Mr. Finelite, testified that, in his opinion, Finelite was never rational during his stay of several days in the hospital. He said on cross-examination that the records of the hospital did not show that Finelite was of unsound mind.

Lawyer Goodhart, who acted for Finelite, on redirect examination induced Dr. Covert to say that he had advised Finelite's family to employ Dr. Charles L. Dana, an expert on insanity, to attend Finelite.

Dr. Dana was the next witness. He testified that he did not think that a person who had sustained such injuries as Finelite had was competent to indorse notes thirty days later. He had examined the defendant as recently as last Tuesday and had discovered evidences of mental disorders, such as defective eyesight and hearing, dizziness, and trembling of his hands.

The defendant's wife testified to her husband's sleeplessness and sufferings.

Dr. George W. Jacoby testified that from the manner in which Finelite had given his testimony he was of the opinion that he was simulating insanity. This testimony was ruled out, and Dr. Jacoby finally admitted that he could not say whether the defendant was of sound mind or not. On cross-examination the witness said he had confidence in the opinions of Drs. Dana and Covert and that the symptoms described by them might indicate mental shock and unsound mental condition.

After the lawyers had summed up, the jury retired at 4 o'clock. After waiting for more than an hour for a decision, Justice Conlan instructed the jury to return a sealed verdict, which will be opened to-day.

## MR. GILLIS'S BIG CONTRACT.

**Hearing by Secretary Herbert of the Navy Yard Dry Dock Complaints.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Herbert gave a hearing this afternoon to Contractor Gillis, who is building the big dry dock at the New-York Navy Yard. Mr. Gillis was summoned before the Secretary several months ago to show cause why his contract should not be annulled, and upon assurances which were deemed satisfactory at that time he was permitted to continue the work on probation. Reports from the officers charged with inspecting the dock have been for a long time full of complaints, and Commodore Matthews, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has been wholly dissatisfied with the poor progress made. He has favored canceling the contract, but Secretary Herbert has hesitated to take radical action, because he has been advised that the contractor's bondsmen cannot be held responsible, the location of the dock having been changed since the contract was made.

The work is now said to be at least a year behind the contract time, and Capt. Asserson of the New-York yard has informed the Navy Department that, in his opinion, Mr. Gillis will not be able to finish the dock within reasonable time, if at all. It is considered almost certain that the contract will be canceled. Naval officers interested in the matter say that Mr. Gillis was notified two weeks ago to prepare for to-day's hearing, and that the contract would have been taken from Mr. Gillis some time ago, but it was thought better to wait until after the election.

At the conclusion of the conference to-day Secretary Herbert withheld his decision, there being a dispute as to the facts of the case, and Civil Engineer Endicott was ordered to the New-York Navy Yard to inspect the work and report to the Secretary.

### Receiver for an Insurance Company.

Robert H. Myers was yesterday appointed receiver of the Standard Fire Insurance Company, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the company, his bond being fixed at $20,000. He is the Secretary of the company, and has been in its employ for twenty-five years. The company was incorporated March 26, 1859. The company has no debts, and assets, $17,185, consisting of a ten-thousand-dollar United States bond, market value, $11,300, and $5,885 cash in the Union Trust Company.

### A National Bank Robbed.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Nov. 9.—The National Bank of Oberlin was robbed last night. The robbers secured $200 in silver and some valuable papers. They broke open two doors of the vault with dynamite, but did not have time to open the inner safe, which contained most of the money.

The robbers stole two horses and buggies and fled. One rig was found in Elyria early this morning. It is thought the robbers took a Lake Shore train for the West.

# POLICEMEN MAY BE DROPPED

## ACCUSED OF PASSING THEIR EXAMINATIONS BY PROXY.

**An Opportunity Given to Them to Show Cause Next Tuesday Why They Should Not Be Dismissed—Policeman John F. Mitchell Reinstated—Capt. William O'Toole, Accused of Accepting a Bribe by Lexow Witness Whitehead, Transferred—May Be Tried.**

Action was taken by the Board of Police yesterday in the case of Roundsman Joseph Devlin and Patrolmen Dennis Keating, Herman F. Ludwig, Richard Burk, E. F. Douglas, John Flatley, Solomon Cohen, and John R. Krushinsky, who are charged with having secured their appointment on the police force by fraud and with having been impersonated by others in the civil service examination. Acting upon the advice of Assistant District Attorney Wellman, who is the counsel for the Police Commissioners in the matter, it was determined to give the accused men a hearing before the board next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. They will be required to show cause why they should not be dropped from the roll of the department. The presence of Lee Phillips, Secretary of the City Civil Service Board, and David N. Carvalho, the expert in penmanship, will be requested.

The application for retirement filed with the chief clerk by Acting Capt. William O'Toole of the Fifth Precinct was presented, but was laid over. There are no formal charges against O'Toole, but he was accused before the Lexow committee by Dr. Newton Whitehead with having asked for and accepted $250 in bribes from the physician. On the recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes, O'Toole was removed from the command of the Fifth Precinct and sent back to the command of the Essex Market Police Court squad.

A copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Patrolman John F. Mitchell of the Sixth Precinct, who was dismissed from the department for being absent without leave for eight days, and whose reinstatement was ordered by the General Term of the Supreme Court, was received. The Court of Appeals, Justice Bartlett writing the opinion, unanimously affirmed the decision of the General Term ordering the reinstatement of the officer. The ground for the decision was that the officer had proved that he was suffering from a temporary aberration of mind during his absence, and therefore was not responsible for his actions. Mitchell was reinstated yesterday and assigned to the Fourteenth Precinct. The Police Commissioners will be required to pay him his salary from the date of his dismissal and the costs of the action, the latter amounting to $273.75, with interest from the date of the commencement of the action for the policeman's reinstatement.

The Police Commissioners received through the Mayor's office a communication which had been sent to the Mayor by Ismail Assin, Acting Consul General of Turkey, protesting against processions of Armenian revolutionary societies being permitted in this city. The communication was, in part, as follows:

Both the United States Government and the American public know of the existence here of the revolutionary Armenian societies trying to upset the law in Turkey and to influence in their favor, by false assertions, the great American Nation. I am quite aware of the utter opposition of Americans to illegal and criminal intrigues of all kinds, and, although I am convinced of the failure in the United States of the Armenian intrigues, yet I know that the Armenian newspapers publish abroad long accounts containing false statements regarding a supposed sympathy of Americans toward revolutionary schemes in Turkey. One way that Armenians have to misrepresent abroad the American public opinion is the following: They simply organize from time to time processions in the New-York streets. These processions remain totally unnoticed here, and yet the Armenians try, through their press, to make Europe believe that the processions in question are headed by all in New-York. This is wrong and unjust, and it ought, I think, be put a stop to.

Inclosed with the communication was a slip cut from The New-York Times, giving an account of a parade of the Hentchakiste, an Armenian revolutionary society. The communication is now on file.

Patrolman Eugene S. Kass of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who has been absent without leave, was dropped from the force.

Gen. Rodenbough, the chief of the Bureau of Elections, called the attention of the board to the fact that the unused ballots remaining from the last election were stored in the police stations in this city, as the law requires that they be preserved for one year. This mass of paper weighs between ten and twelve tons, and ought to be disposed of. It was resolved to advertise for bids for the purchase and removal of the ballots, with the understanding that they must be ground up in a paper mill and reduced to pulp.

## TAMMANY'S PULL NOT STRONG.

**A Member Held for Trial Charged with Striking a Woman.**

Patrick McKenna, fifty-four years old, of 323 East Thirteenth Street, a member of John Reilly's Tammany Hall organization in the Tenth Assembly District, was held for trial by Justice Grady, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assault, preferred against him by Mrs. Theresa Muhlbauer of 312 East Fourteenth Street.

Mrs. Muhlbauer said that the evening of July 2 she was walking along Second Avenue with her sister-in-law and a man when McKenna approached her. In an insolent manner he asked her where she lived.

Her escort remonstrated with McKenna, but the latter knocked him down. Then, the complainant alleges, the prisoner struck her two violent blows in the face, after which he ran into the Tammany clubrooms, at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue. Mrs. Muhlbauer summoned a policeman, whom she asked to arrest McKenna.

He refused to do so on the ground that the assault was not committed in his presence. For this neglect of duty he has since been tried and fined. McKenna got away the same night, and was not seen until last night, when he was arrested.

Several Tammany Hall men from the Tenth Assembly District were in court to see what disposition would be made of the case.

McKenna denied the charge.

### Funeral of Daniel De Forest Lord.

Funeral services over the body of Daniel De Forest Lord were held yesterday morning at Trinity Chapel. The chapel was crowded. Many prominent lawyers were present.

The funeral services were read by the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, pastor of Trinity Chapel. He was assisted by the Rev. S. W. Sayres of St. John's Church, Far Rockaway. The chief mourners were the sons, Daniel Lord and Franklin Butler Lord. The pall bearers were John A. Stewart, Frederick D. Tappen, Stephen P. Nash, James C. Carter, Richard S. Emmet, Dr. Henry Drisler, Marcellus Hartley, John D. Jones, Alexander H. Stevens, and Charles F. Southmayd.

The burial was in Greenwood.

### Has Passed the Century Mark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Caroline Beckhorn celebrated her one-hundredth birthday last evening. She lives with her granddaughter, Mrs. Robert A. Pedrick, at 73 West Kinney Street.

Her memory and hearing are good, while her sight is but slightly impaired. She has three daughters living. The youngest is sixty-four years old and the oldest is eighty-two.

At the birthday celebration the Rev. Dr. Frazer of the First Presbyterian Church made an address.

### New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: W. H. Moseman, Big Hollow; Fred Lane, La Grange.

## PUBLIC HEARINGS ON RAPID TRANSIT.

**Opinion Wanted as to Route Changes and East Side Extension.**

The Rapid-Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon in its office in the Home Life Insurance Company's Building. All the members of the commission attended except Mayor Gilroy. Those present were President Alexander E. Orr, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, William Steinway, Seth Low, John Claflin, John H. Starin, and John H. Inman.

The meeting was secret, but at the close of the two and a half hours' session, Lewis L. Delafield, the board's Secretary, gave out a report of what transpired. He said that besides the members of the board there were present Henry R. Beekman and Albert B. Boardman, the counsel, and William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer.

The President announced that he had called the meeting under the authority conferred on him by the resolution adopted at the last meeting, which gave the right to him to call a meeting at his discretion.

There was then a lengthy discussion of the routes adopted by the old commission, the advisability of changing them, and suggestions for a new east side route north of Forty-second Street. All the Commissioners, the counsel, and the chief engineer participated in the discussion.

No action was taken on any of the questions which came up for discussion, but the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That public hearings be given next Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 13 and 14, from 1:30 o'clock to 4:30 o'clock, at which persons will be heard who desire to be heard concerning changes in the routes already provisionally adopted by this board, and to make suggestions as to the extension of the east side route above the Grand Central Station.

The meeting then adjourned.

William Steinway said yesterday: "The east side extension has been mapped out, and this new route, with the old west side route, which the commission will probably adopt, will form a complete rapid-transit system.

"Although I do not think we are obliged to begin the actual work of construction within thirty days, we can begin work very soon."

President Orr declared that the commission wanted to begin work as soon as possible.

"The law is mandatory," he said. "A general plan for the whole system has been adopted. There may be some changes in it before it is made public, and certain legal obstructions exist. But these will all be overcome."

## STRUCK HIS WIFE IN COURT.

**Brutal Husband Shows How He Used the Woman Who Supports Him.**

Mrs. Mary Latson, who is the janitress of the two apartment houses at 13 and 15 Jones Street, had her husband William before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon on the complaint that he had beaten her Wednesday night.

According to the woman's story, her husband has been out of work for over a year, and she has been supporting him. John Martin, who ran for Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District, promised him a job if he got elected.

Election day Mrs. Latson gave her husband $6 so that he could do something at the polls.

Wednesday Latson was feeling badly over the result of the election. In the evening he asked his wife for more money. When she refused to give it to him he struck her. When questioned by the Justice, Latson, who is a big, burly fellow, said: "Yes, I did swipe her one, but it was because she tongue-lashed me. I did not hit her any harder than this, though." With that Latson struck his wife a blow in the face with his fist. The woman gave a cry of pain and nearly fell.

Justice Voorhis grabbed his gavel and leaned over toward the brute.

"What!" he shouted. "You dare strike her here before me?"

Latson laughed. "Oh," he said, "I only tapped her in fun that time."

Mrs. Latson did not want to have her husband punished, and Justice Voorhis said that if he would promise never to strike her again he would let the man go.

"Oh," said the fellow, "I can't promise that. She is my wife, and if I want to I'll hit her now and again. It don't do a woman any harm."

"Latson," said the Justice, "you are an infernal brute. This little woman supports you, and you admit that you beat her, and even threaten to do it again. I'll see that you don't do it right away, any how. You are held in $500 bail for trial."

"Thunder!" said Latson, as he walked toward the prison. "That ain't anything."

## THE PRISONER WAS THEIR FOOTBALL.

**A Man Who Wanted Another Arrested Was Himself Locked Up.**

A remarkable story of police brutality was told yesterday morning to Justice Burke in the Harlem Court by Joseph Robinson of 316 East Sixtieth Street.

Robinson, who is about eighteen years old, went the night before to the Harlem House, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and was robbed, or thought he was robbed, by an unknown man. At his request the clerk called for a policeman. Frank Converse of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, answered the summons. According to Robinson's story, Converse refused to arrest the suspected man, and when Robinson insisted, the policeman threw him down stairs, hit him in the eye, and took him to the station, clubbing him over the head all the way.

At the station, Robinson said, the Sergeant refused to hear his story, and he was kicked into a cell by the doorman. Later he was taken out, his head was held under cold water, and the doorkeeper threw water on him from a hose, while a number of policemen stood around laughing at him.

Presently, he said, one of the policemen asked him if he could fight, and struck him a blow on the ear which knocked him down. He was picked up, and several of the policemen, he declared, used him as a football.

Robinson's saturated clothes and battered head corroborated part of his story. Converse said he had arrested the prisoner for making a disturbance and had struck him only when he resisted arrest. He admitted that drunken prisoners are put under the hydrant to sober them up.

Justice Burke discharged the prisoner.

### Appointed a Government Chemist.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Morton has appointed Dr. W. G. Brown, now Professor of Chemistry in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., First Assistant Chemist of the Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, vice Dr. G. L. Spencer, resigned.

Dr. Brown received his early education at the University of Virginia. He was Professor of Chemistry at the University of Tennessee for several years, and afterward studied at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. In 1884 he held a Fellowship in chemistry at Harvard University, and was elected Director of the Technical School, at Newark, N. J. Thence he went to South Carolina.

### Wagon License Unconstitutional.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court has decided that the wagon license law, under which Asbury Park and other boroughs operated in 1892, is unconstitutional. The law gave boroughs the right to enact ordinances compelling owners of delivery wagons to take out a license for the privilege of using the streets. Grocer Samuel Guerin refused to comply with the ordinance and was fined by the local authorities. His lawyer carried the case to the Supreme Court, which has reversed the decision of the lower court. Asbury Park collected thousands of dollars in license fees in 1892, and will be obliged to pay back the money to the owners of delivery wagons who complied with the ordinance.

### Claims He Was Elected.

John McKeown, who was the regular Democratic nominee for Assembly in the First District, and who was defeated on the face of the returns sent to Brooklyn Police Headquarters, claims he has been elected over Thomas E. Wagstaff, his Republican opponent by 21 votes.

# ICY SEAS WASHED OVER THEM

## TWELVE MEN AND A WOMAN BATTLE FOR LIFE IN A STORM.

**The Crew of the Schooner Massasoit Lost Their Bearings in a Blinding Fall of Snow and Their Vessel Was Driven on Long Beach—The Men and the Captain's Wife Nearly Exhausted When Rescued in a Surf Boat.**

FREEPORT, L. I., Nov. 9.—The four-masted schooner Massasoit of Taunton, Mass., Capt. H. L. Babbitt, went ashore on Long Beach shortly before 4 o'clock this morning during a heavy snowstorm.

The sea was running high at the time the vessel struck, and it broke over her in such quantities as to drive the Captain and his wife and crew of eleven men into the lower rigging. They were all drenched to the skin and suffered considerably from exposure before being rescued by the Long Beach life-saving crew.

The Massasoit was loaded with 2,000 tons of coal, and left Newport News Wednesday, bound for Fall River. Everything went well until last night, when the wind began to freshen and reefs were taken in all the schooner's sails. The wind kept getting stronger, and soon developed into a hurricane. Then snow began falling thick and fast. It was impossible to see any distance ahead of the vessel, and the rolling and plunging of the schooner indicated that it was to be a hard night.

Frequently examinations were made to see if she was making any water, as the Captain feared that the heavy straining would open some of her seams. She kept tight, and preparations having been made to withstand the gale, the crew felt comparatively safe. Capt. Babbitt supposed he was well off the Long Island shore, but the heavy northeast wind was gradually taking him nearer and nearer the land.

The storm prevented the lookout from seeing any lights on shore, and the crew were not aware of their peril until the cry, "Breakers ahead!" was heard above the roaring of the gale. The men jumped to their stations at once and made every effort to head the schooner off. Capt. Babbitt ordered soundings to be made, and it was not long before he realized that his vessel was doomed. Some of the crew were set at work getting the schooner's boats ready for launching, as the Captain could not tell just what part of the coast he was approaching, and it might be necessary to abandon the schooner as soon as she struck.

The schooner plunged onward, every one trying to make out the coast line. Suddenly there was a grating sound as her keel struck a sandbar. The vessel trembled for a moment, and then was forced on a little further. While she was working her way into the bed of sand, all hands gathered about the boats, ready to launch them at a moment's notice. The sea was running mountains high, and nearly every breaker shot above the vessel's side, throwing great clouds of icy water over her deck and drenching the sailors.

Finding that the schooner was standing up well against the pounding sea, Capt. Babbitt ordered all hands into the lower rigging to wait for daylight and rescue from the shore. Mrs. Babbitt, the Captain's wife, was made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. She was wrapped up in a big coat, and took a position in the rigging close to her husband. It was a weary wait for daylight, and the nearly-frozen sailors were rapidly losing hope of rescue. The storm had abated somewhat and they were about preparing to launch one of the schooner's boats when one of the sailors thought he saw signals being made from the shore. Every one's hands strained their eyes in that direction and soon made out the usual signals of the life savers.

The schooner had been discovered by a patrol from the Long Beach Life-Saving Station. The life savers soon had the surf boat out. They met with some difficulty in launching it, owing to the big breakers. When they succeeded in getting a start it was a long, hard fight before they got near the schooner. Every movement of the approaching lifeboat was watched with interest by the shipwrecked crew, while they hurried their preparations for leaving the vessel.

The life savers gradually worked their way to within a short distance of the Massasoit. The work of rescue took some time, owing to the danger of the lifeboat being crushed against the vessel's side. Mrs. Babbitt was the first to leave the schooner. The crew fixed a tackle from the rigging, and at a favorable opportunity she was swung over the vessel's side and lowered. The lifeboat was backed up close and the woman was seized by one of her crew and dragged into the boat.

Then the sailors lowered themselves, one at a time, by a rope. Several of them narrowly escaped going into the sea by the lifeboat being shifted by the waves. The last one to leave the schooner was Capt. Babbitt. Before he lowered himself he swung two satchels and a bundle of his wife's clothing over into the lifeboat. He reached the latter without accident, and the shoreward journey was commenced. It was made in quick time, the boat being carried along on top of a big wave. The landing was effected without incident, and the suffering people were taken to the life-saving station, where they were provided with dry clothing by the life savers.

Capt. Babbitt, after carefully inspecting the schooner through a glass, decided that he would remain near the wreck with his crew, as he believed that, when the sea went down, the schooner could be hauled off.

He decided to send his wife to their home, in Taunton, with the steward, Walter Blackenship. They were rowed across Hempstead Bay, and, after telegraphing to New-York for a wrecking crew, took a train for that place.

The Massasoit is a double-decked, centre-board schooner. She is 216 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 21 feet depth of hold. Her registered tonnage is 1,316. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1880, and Capt. Babbitt considers her to be a very stanch craft.

The schooner was still hard and fast in the sand late to-night. The life savers said that if the wind went down she could probably be hauled off by lightening her cargo.

### *NEW CORPORATIONS.*

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The following companies were incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State:

Depew Natural Gas Company of Buffalo, to bore for and distribute natural gas in Erie County; capital, $10,000; Directors—John O'Brien, Frank L. Phennig, George K. M. Clark of Buffalo, and others.

National Mosaic and Tile Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000; Directors—Charles F. Parmly, James Westervelt, and Malcolm S. Potter of New-York City.

G. D. Briggs Lumber Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000; Directors—George D. Briggs, Courtland C. Briggs, and Josephine L. Briggs of Erie County.

H. H. Adams Company of Brooklyn, to conduct planing mills and to deal in coal and wood and building materials, and to deal in and improve real estate in Kings County; capital, $50,000; Directors—H. H. Adams, V. B. Havens, L. J. Torrey, F. Gross, and P. Schuell of Brooklyn.

Doehring and Van Fire-proofing Company, to construct fire-proof work in New-York City; capital, $30,000; Directors—C. W. Doehring, Edward Franke, H. W. Eytel, and others of New-York City.

Cosmopolitan Fashion Company, to deal in patterns for wearing apparel in New-York City; capital, $15,000; Directors—S. H. McCaskill of New-York City, and Rose MacNabb and Eugene Berry of Brooklyn.

Eagle Printing and Publishing Company, to conduct a general printing and publishing business in New-York City; capital, $10,000; Directors—Robert G. Ingram, Charles B. Hamlin, Ernest Roche, William P. Keating, and Charles S. Clark of New-York City.

### A Plainfield Newspaper Absorbed.

From The Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

The Plainfield News has ceased as a separate publication, and on Saturday last was sold to Mr. F. W. Runyon, editor of The Courier, and merged into that paper. The News was the first Republican daily paper published in Plainfield with success, and Mr. T. W. Morrison deserves great credit and the thanks of the Plainfield people generally for the good work he has done. He leaves journalism to take up another line of business in which he has become greatly interested. The fraternity will miss him greatly. The Courier, thus enlarged and increased in circulation, will take another stride toward accelerated progress and greater success.

### CHINAMAN MAY BE DEPORTED.

**Lee Yuen's Case Before United States Commissioner Shields.**

An adjourned examination in the case of Lee Yuen before United States Commissioner Shields on a question of deportation to China, was resumed yesterday morning, with Postmaster Charles W. Dayton in the witness chair. Lee Yuen had been a cigarmaker in Park Row for several years. More than a year ago he went to China on a visit.

He was admitted at the Canadian border on his affidavit that he is a merchant, being owner of shares in Kwong, Shing Yuen & Co.'s store, at 5 Mott Street. He was arrested at his cigarmaker's bench, in Park Row, last Summer.

The defense claims that because Lee Yuen was a member of the firm he cannot be sent back to China, as Chinese merchants are allowed to enter the United States. The Chinese residents, it is said, have circumvented the law by establishing firms with laborers or tradesmen as small shareholders. Kwong, Shing Yuen & Co., of 5 Mott Street, for instance, has sixty-five members or shareholders.

A former witness had testified that Lee Yuen was seen acting as clerk in 5 Mott Street a year ago by Postmaster Dayton, Street Cleaning Commissioner W. S. Andrews, Joseph Steele, and others, in company with the witness.

The Postmaster was called by the defense, but he gave them little comfort. He testified that he was in Chinatown in the Summer of 1893, when Lee was in China, and that he did not see or hear anything of Lee.

Ex-Judge Curtis, for Lee Yuen, made an elaborate argument against the proposed deportation. His chief arguments were that Lee had been a resident here years before he went to China.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane replied to ex-Judge Curtis's arguments. He took the ground that Lee could not be both a merchant and a laborer, in the meaning of the law. Lee had always considered himself a laborer, even when he had $1,000 invested, as he claims, with Kwong, Shing Yuen & Co.

Lee had registered under the Geary law as a laborer, and all the witnesses called, except a few for the defense, had considered him a laborer.

The case was declared closed by Commissioner Shields, and briefs will be submitted next Friday, Nov. 16.

### FEIGENBAUM SENTENCED TO DEATH.

**Must Suffer the Penalty of His Crime During the Week Beginning Dec. 17.**

Carl Feigenbaum, convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Juliana Hoffman, was sentenced to death by Recorder Smyth yesterday morning in General Sessions. The sentence is to take effect during the week beginning Dec. 17.

The prisoner stood at the bar with Lawyer Lawton on one side and the interpreter on the other. Feigenbaum's eyes were red with weeping. The keepers say that he has not ceased to weep and declare his innocence since the verdict was returned Monday night. The necessity for using the interpreter made the scene more impressive. The big courtroom was crowded.

Mr. Lawton moved for a new trial. The motion was denied, and an exception was taken. Then Assistant District Attorney Davis moved the sentence.

When the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, he stretched out his arms pleadingly to the Judge, and said in a choking voice in German: "As sure as God is in Heaven, I am innocent. I didn't do it."

"Tell him," said the Judge to the interpreter, "that on the 1st day of September last, at 544 East Sixth Street, the evidence taken upon his trial disclosed the fact that he committed the crime of homicide, taking the life of Juliana Hoffman."

"They testified falsely. I am innocent," cried out the prisoner.

"Tell him," continued the Judge, "that the murder committed by him was one of the most atrocious which has ever come to my attention."

Feigenbaum, shaking his finger at the Judge, cried, "Like Jesus Christ was crucified, so I will be."

"Tell him," went on the Judge, unmoved, "that the judgment of the court is that he suffer death during the week beginning Dec. 17."

The prisoner continued to weep and sway from side to side as the formal warrant to the Sheriff was read. He loudly protested his innocence as he wrung Mr. Lawton's hand before leaving the courtroom.

### PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

**Only Catholics and Lutherans Now Receive Government Aid for Indians.**

The annual meeting of the members of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions was held yesterday at their headquarters on Madison Avenue. The following were elected members in the class whose term expires in 1897: George S. Baker, Peter Donald, John D. Slayback, Henry K. Carroll, J. A. Seymour, J. B. Miller, and David B. Ogden.

It was announced that the Unitarians and the Friends had decided to receive no more money from the National Treasury for their educational work among the Indians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians having previously withdrawn, in response to the appeals of the National League, this now will leave the Roman Catholics and the Lutherans as the only recipients of money from the National Government for sectarian Indian education, and it is confidently hoped that these two denominations will speedily withdraw, and thus put an end to a practice which has injected sectarianism into politics.

It was also reported that Congress had taken important action on this subject, and that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had announced that the policy of the Government hereafter would be to abolish contract schools as rapidly as possible and make provision for the education of all Indian children in public schools.

### CHURCH TROUBLE BROUGHT TO COURT.

**Past

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## INCREASING BUSINESS AND HIGHER PRICES FOR STOCKS.

**London Hesitating, but Local Operators Confident Buyers—Commission Business Still Small—Rumored Bond Issue by the Government Gives Strength to the Market—Heavy Transactions and Higher Quotations for Sugar—General List Firm.**

There was some hesitation at the opening of the stock market yesterday. London had selling orders, and local operators were cautious, fearing a reaction. As the day advanced a more confident sentiment developed, and in the afternoon prices were fairly buoyant. Brokers reported a perceptible improvement in commission business, but admitted that the bulk of the operations was for professional account.

The improvement in the market was based on a belief that there will be no tariff changes for three years, even if then, and that, the Populist element having been practically eliminated from the House, there will be no legislation of a character threatening to vested interests. There were vague rumors late in the day of a Government bond issue, but they could not be traced to responsible sources. The rumor, however, materially helped the advance in prices.

The volume of business was larger than on the day following the election. More than a third of the day's transactions were in Sugar, and its lowest price was made a few minutes after the opening. During the remainder of the day it was strong, advancing to 92¼ and closing at 91⅝, a net gain of 2¼. The strength was attributed to the advance in the price of refined sugar and to a report that several refineries of the combination, in view of improving business, will be reopened in the near future. Chicago Gas closed at its top price of the day, 76½, a net gain of a point. Western Union moved up 1¼ points, while Lead and General Electric were also higher.

The Grangers were in good demand, both on covering of shorts and purchases for the advance. St. Paul gained 1 point, Burlington 1¾, Rock Island 1⅝, and Northwestern 1¼, all on a fair volume of business. There was free covering in Jersey Central, and it closed 2½ higher. The other coal stocks were also up, but the transactions in them were small. Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, and Pacific Mail scored fractional gains.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was offered freely, but the demand was light. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the securities were close. Rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¾ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ @½ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $87,100,061, and balances $5,888,279. The Sub. Treasury debit balance was $462,973.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and rather easier in tone. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans--Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston —Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½@; telegraphic, 12½@. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—Par. St. Louis—Par.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63⅝@ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,304,537, and the exports for the same period $86,589,424. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,279,887.

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | ⅞ |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf | 1¼ |
| Am. Sugar Ref. pf | 1¼ |
| Am. Tel. & Cable | 1¼ |
| Am. Tobacco | ¾ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1¾ |
| Chicago Gas | 1¼ |
| Chi. & Northwest | 1¼ |
| Chi., B. & Q | 1⅝ |
| C., C., C. & St. L | 1¼ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P | 1⅝ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac | 1⅝ |
| Del., Lack. & W | 1¼ |
| General Electric | ⅞ |
| Lake Shore | ¾ |
| Louis. & Nash | ⅞ |
| Mich. Cent | 2½ |
| Missouri Pacific | ¾ |
| National Lead | ⅝ |
| New-Jersey Cent | 2½ |
| N.Y., C. & St.L.2d pf | 1½ |
| N.Y., L. E. & W. pf | 2¾ |
| P., C., C. & St. L | 1¼ |
| P., C., C. & St. L.pf | 2 |
| Rio Grande West | ⅞ |
| U. S. Rubber | 1⅝ |
| Western Union | 1¼ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Laclede Gas pf | ⅛ |
| Long Island | 1⅝ |

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active and higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s. 1 | |
| Jn. W. & D. C. 1st | 1¼ |
| Gen. El. deb. 5s | 1½ |
| Ind., D. & Sp. 1st | 4 |
| Int. & G. N. 2d | 1½ |
| Kan. & Mich. 4s | 1 |
| L. N. A. & C. gen. | 1½ |
| Kan. & Texas 2d | 1¾ |
| Kan. & Texas 5s | 1¼ |
| North. Pac. 2d | 1¼ |
| North. Pac. cn. | 1½ |
| Ohio South. 1st | 1 |
| Rio Grande W. 1st | 1½ |
| St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s. 1 | |
| St. L. & S. F. cn. 5s. 1 | |
| U. P., D. & G. 5s | 1¾ |
| U. P., L. & Col. 1st. 5 | |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s | 1 |
| U. S. Cordage 1st | 2¼ |

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,000 4s registered at 115⅞, $1,000 4s coupon at 115⅝, and $5,000 5s coupon at 119⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, 1891, r | 96 | .. |
| 4s, r | 115¼ | 116 |
| 4s, c | 115¼ | 116 |
| 5s, r | 119½ | 120 |
| 5s c | 119½ | 120 |
| Car. 6s, '95 | 101 | .. |
| Cur. 6s, '96 | 105 | .. |
| Cur. 6s, '97 | 108 | .. |
| Cur. 6s, '98 | 111 | .. |
| Cur. 6s, '99 | 114 | .. |
| Cher. 4s, '96 | 103½ | .. |
| Cher. 4s, '97 | 104½ | .. |
| Cher. 4s, '98 | 105¾ | .. |
| Cher. 4s, '99 | 106¼ | .. |

In State securities $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 79¾, and $40,000 Virginia funded 2-8s of 1991 at 58¾@59.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 64½; Illinois Central, ½, to 93¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 64⅝, and Norther Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 18⅝. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 5⅞; Lake Shore, ¼, to 137; Erie, ¼, to 14⅝; Union Pacific, ¼, to 13¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56⅜; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅝, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅝. Reading sold at 9⅝ and Wabash preferred at 15. British consols were firm at 102 5-16 for money and 102⅝ for the account.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The H-O Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 20. The transfer books will be closed Nov. 13 and reopen Nov. 21.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 145 | 143 | 145 | 145 | 142 | 146 | 23 |
| American Cotton Oil | 27½ | 28¼ | 27½ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | 1,200 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 76½ | 76⅞ | 76½ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 77 | 539 |
| American Express | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 113 | 48 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 89⅛ | 92¼ | 88⅞ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 95,668 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf | 94 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 94½ | 95 | 394 |
| American Tel. & Cable Co | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 230 |
| *American Tobacco | 99⅞ | 100⅝ | 99¼ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 101 | 620 |
| American Tobacco pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 110 | 245 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 5½ | 6¼ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 4,610 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 68 | 69½ | 68 | 69½ | 68 | 69¼ | 325 |
| *Bay State Gas | 26¾ | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26⅞ | 26 | 26⅞ | 400 |
| Canada Southern | 51⅞ | 52½ | 51⅞ | 52 | 51⅞ | 52⅛ | 1,105 |
| Canadian Pacific | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62 | 63 | 400 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | 535 |
| Chicago Gas | 76½ | 76½ | 75¼ | 76½ | 76½ | 76⅝ | 21,795 |
| Chicago Stock Yards | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | .. | .. | 20 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 11 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 101½ | 103½ | 101½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103⅝ | 7,570 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145½ | .. | 200 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 74 | 75⅞ | 73⅞ | 75⅞ | 75¾ | 75⅞ | 26,140 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 37⅞ | 39¼ | 37⅞ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39½ | 615 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis pf | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | .. | 642 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 63 | 64 | 63 | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 64 | 29,100 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf | 120 | 121¼ | 120 | 121¼ | 120½ | 121½ | 100 |
| Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific | 63 | 64⅞ | 63 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64⅞ | 10,605 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 | 25½ | 26 | 310 |
| Col., Hock. Valley & Tol. pf | 60¼ | 60½ | .. | 60½ | 61 | 67 | 200 |
| Consolidated Gas Co | 123½ | 124 | 123½ | 124 | 124 | 125 | 312 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 127 | 127¼ | 127 | 127¼ | 127½ | 128 | 461 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 161 | 162 | 161 | 161⅜ | 161⅜ | 162¼ | 1,410 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 36⅞ | 37¼ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | 36⅞ | 37⅛ | 700 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 10¼ | 10½ | 10 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 3,441 |
| E. T., V. & G. cts., all pd. | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11 | 12 | 100 |
| Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101 | 101½ | 100 |
| Erie Telegraph & Telephone | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52 | 53 | 200 |
| General Electric | 36⅝ | 37¼ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅝ | 5,179 |
| Great Northern pf | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 100¼ | 102 | 200 |
| Illinois Central | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92 | 93 | 300 |
| Iowa Central pf | 25½ | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | 25½ | 26½ | 205 |
| Laclede Gas | 21 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 21 | 21 | 21½ | 1,050 |
| Laclede Gas pf | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 77 | 79 | 250 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 18 | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18 | 18 | 18½ | 1,120 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73 | 73½ | 480 |
| Lake Shore | 134½ | 135 | 134½ | 135 | 135 | 135⅝ | 638 |
| Long Island | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¼ | 86¾ | 86 | 88½ | 314 |
| *Long Island Traction | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | 120 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 55¼ | 56¼ | 55¼ | 56¼ | 56 | 56¼ | 5,515 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 106⅜ | 107½ | 105¾ | 107¼ | 107 | 107½ | 4,725 |
| Michigan Central | 99½ | 100 | 99½ | 100 | 99¾ | 100 | 300 |
| Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd. | 30 | 30 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | 30 | 280 |
| Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd. | 45¼ | 45½ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 46 | 100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 29⅛ | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 30 | 1,250 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | 14½ | 14¾ | 100 |
| Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf | 23¼ | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¾ | 220 |
| *National Lead Co | 41⅝ | 42⅜ | 41⅝ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42⅝ | 5,805 |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 89 | 89¼ | 89 | 89 | 88⅞ | 89 | 1,275 |
| National Starch 1st pf | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 50 | 500 |
| New-Jersey Central | 93¼ | 96¼ | 93¼ | 95½ | 95⅜ | 96 | 10,430 |
| New-York Central | 100½ | 100½ | 100¼ | 100½ | 100 | 100¼ | 730 |
| N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd | 31⅝ | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 | 400 |
| N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 15 | 200 |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 30 | 100 |
| N. Y., Lake Erie & Western | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 100 |
| N. Y., Lake E. & Western pf | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28 | 29 | 100 |
| N. Y., Sus. & Western | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16¼ | 100 |
| N. Y., Sus. & Western pf | 44¼ | 44¾ | 44¼ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 45 | 200 |
| Norfolk & Western | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 1,275 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 100 |
| North American | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 5 | 432 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 19 | 218 |
| Ontario & Western | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 200 |
| Oregon Improvement | 13¼ | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | 500 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | 100 |
| Pacific Mail | 22½ | 23½ | 22¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23½ | 3,295 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 275 | .. | 24 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18½ | 210 |
| Pittsburg & Western pf | 28½ | 29 | 28½ | 29 | 29¼ | 30 | 500 |
| P., C., C. & St. Louis | 16¾ | 17½ | 16¾ | 17½ | 16¾ | 17½ | 500 |
| P., C. C. & St. Louis pf | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 43½ | 45½ | 150 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | 159 | 159 | 159 | 159 | 158 | 160 | 140 |
| Rich. & West P., 5th in. pd | 17⅞ | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18 | 1,585 |
| Rich. & West P. pf., t. r | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 23 | 150 |
| Rio Grande Western | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 150 |
| Rome, Watertown & Ogdens | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116 | 117 | 200 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 5½ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ | 865 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 10 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10½ | 1,900 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf | 89 | 90¼ | 89 | 90¼ | 84 | 97 | 101 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36½ | 455 |
| Southern Pacific | 19¾ | 20⅜ | 19¾ | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | 662 |
| *South. Rail., when issued | 13 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 13 | 793 |
| *South. Rail. pf., when issued | 40¼ | 40⅝ | 40¼ | 40½ | 40¼ | 40⅝ | 1,235 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | 225 |
| Texas Pacific | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10½ | 725 |
| Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | 320 |
| Union Pacific | 13½ | 13½ | 13 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 1,310 |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 | 100 |
| United States Cordage | 13 | 13¼ | 13 | 13½ | 13 | 13¼ | 800 |
| United States Cordage pf | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | 21½ | 23 | 130 |
| United States Express | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 48 | 15 |
| United States Rubber | 41⅝ | 42½ | 41⅝ | 42½ | 42¼ | 42½ | 1,840 |
| United States Rubber pf | 95⅜ | 95⅞ | 95⅜ | 95⅞ | 95¼ | 96 | 305 |
| *United States Leather | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 8¾ | 9¾ | 10 |
| Wabash | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7½ | 220 |
| Wabash pf | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | 15 | 15½ | 1,500 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 88 | 89¼ | 87⅞ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 6,951 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 12½ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | 11¾ | 12¼ | 100 |
| Wisconsin Central | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. | .. | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 283,483 |

*Unlisted.

### Bonds.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am Cotton Oil Co 8s | 5,000 | 114 | Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 2st 5s | 10,000 | 90⅝ | Nor Pac 1st Reg | 5,000 | 114½ |
| Atch, Top & S F 4s | 18,000 | 68¼ | H & T Cent Con 6s | 6,000 | 90½ | Nor Pac 2d Reg | 5,000 | 87 |
| | 4,000 | 68 | | 19,000 | 100 | Nor Pac 3d Coup | 5,000 | 62 |
| | 2,000 | 68⅛ | Ind, Dec & Sp 1st | | | | 15,000 | 62⅝ |
| | 5,000s20F | 68¼ | Trust Co Certs | | | | 6,000 | 62½ |
| | 14,000 | 68¼ | | 2,000 | 118 | Nor Pac Cons 5s | 3,000 | 28¾ |
| | 3,000 | 68⅝ | | 5,000 | 119 | | 21,000 | 29¼ |
| | 24,000 | 68⅜ | Int & G Nor 2d Mtge | | | | 5,000 | 29⅜ |
| | 5,000 | 68¼ | | 500 | 69 | | 10,000 | 29⅝ |
| | 5,000 | 68⅝ | | 4,000 | 70½ | | 15,000 | 29⅝ |
| | 2,000 | 68½ | | 1,000 | 70¼ | | 1,000 | 29¾ |
| | 5,000 | 68⅝ | | 1,000 | 70¾ | | 15,000 | 30 |
| | 25,000 | 68½ | | 1,000 | 70¼ | Nor Pac Col Tr Nts | 15,000 | 78 |
| | 5,000 | 68⅝ | | 13,000 | 71 | | 7,000 | 78¼ |
| | 10,000 | 68½ | Int & G Nor 3d Mtge | | | | 18,000 | 78½ |
| | 15,000 | 68¼ | | 12,000 | 25 | | 2,000 | 78 |
| | 30,000 | 68¼ | Iowa Cent 1st 5s | | | Nor Pac & Mon 1st | | |
| | 20,000 | 68⅝ | | 2,000 | 89⅞ | | 11,000 | 34½ |
| | 20,000 | 68⅝ | Kanawha & Mich 4s | | | Ohio Southern 1st | | |
| | 20,000 | 68¾ | | 10,000 | 76½ | | 5,000 | 97 |
| | 24,000 | 68⅝ | | 8,000 | 77 | Ore Imp Co Con 5s | | |
| | 5,000 | 68¼ | Kings Co Elev 1st | 7,000 | 67 | | 16,000 | 53½ |
| | 5,000 | 68¾ | Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s | | | | 3,000 | 53¾ |
| | 2,000 | 68½ | | 5,000 | 88¾ | | 2,000 | 53½ |
| | 5,000 | 68⅝ | | 2,000 | 88⅞ | | 10,000 | 53¼ |
| | 2,000 | 68⅝ | | 4,000 | 89 | | 5,000 | 53½ |
| Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s | 2,000 | 43¼ | L Erie & W 2d 5s | 9,000 | 104 | | 6,000 | 53⅝ |
| Austin & N W 1st | 7,000 | 88 | Lehigh V of N Y 1st | 4,000 | 103 | | 8,000 | 53½ |
| | 8,000 | 88¼ | Louis & Nashville N O & Mob 1st | | | | 1,000 | 53 |
| Baltimore & O S W 1st Inc, Series B | 5,000 | 21 | | 1,000 | 119 | | 10,000 | 53¼ |
| | 1,000 | 22 | Pens & Atl 1st | | | | 3,000 | 53¼ |
| Bur, C R & Nor 1st | 1,000 | 107½ | | 3,000 | 98 | | 14,000 | 53½ |
| Collat Trust 5s | 5,000 | 96 | | 4,000s20F | 98 | Oregon R & Nav 1st | 5,000 | 109⅝ |
| | 2,000 | 96¼ | | 2,000 | 98½ | | 8,000 | 109¼ |
| | 3,000 | 97 | Unified Gold 4s | 3,000 | 78 | Oregon Short Line 6s | 26,000 | 85¼ |
| Can South 1st Gtd | 2,000 | 112 | L, N A & Chi Cons | 3,000 | 98⅛ | | 11,000 | 85¼ |
| | 6,000 | 111⅜ | | 3,000 | 99 | | 2,000 | 85¼ |
| Cauada Southern 2d | 6,000 | 105½ | | 2,000 | 99¼ | | 10,000 | 85⅝ |
| Cent N J G M 5s | 1,000 | 107½ | L, N A & Chi 1st | 1,000 | 68 | Ore S L & U N Con | 10,000 | 45 |
| | 5,000 | 115⅛ | L, N A & Chi G M | 4,000 | 68⅛ | Pac of Mo 1st 4s | 1,000 | 100⅜ |
| | Registered | | | 4,000 | 68½ | Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc | 5,000 | 31¼ |
| | 8,000 | 113 | | 3,000 | 69 | | 1,000 | 31 |
| | 5,000 | 113½ | Met Elevated 2d | 7,000 | 107⅜ | | 10,000 | 31½ |
| Ches & Ohio Con 5s | 3,000 | 107¼ | Mich Cent Cons 7s | 2,000 | 122 | Phil & Read Gen 4s | 5,000 | 78¼ |
| Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s | 1,000 | 77¼ | Mich Cent 5s, 1902 | 3,000 | 106½ | | 5,000 | 78⅛ |
| | 4,000 | 77 | Mil & St Paul 1st | | | Pitts & West 1st 4s | 3,000 | 82½ |
| | 8,000 | 77¼ | Chi & Mo River 5s | 10,000 | 107 | Rio Grande West 1st | 3,000 | 69¼ |
| | 22,000 | 77⅝ | Dakota & Gt So 5s | 2,000 | 107½ | | 14,000 | 69¾ |
| | 25,000 | 77⅞ | Wis & Minn Div | 2,000 | 108¾ | | 6,000 | 70 |
| | 2,000 | 77⅞ | Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s | 2,000 | 82½ | | 15,000 | 69½ |
| Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s | 5,000 | 96 | | 5,000 | 82¾ | | 11,000 | 69¾ |
| | 1,000, c | 95⅞ | | 10,000 | 89 | | 7,000 | 70 |
| | 2,000, c | 95¾ | Mo, Kan & Texas 2d | 20,000 | 45⅜ | | 6,000 | 70¼ |
| Chi, B & Q Conv 5s | 5,000 | 103 | | 5,000 | 45⅞ | | 1,000 | 70⅝ |
| Chi, B & Q Deb 5s | 1,000 | 100½ | | 5,000 | 45⅞ | | 20,000 | 70¾ |
| Chi & East Ill Gen 5s | 10,000 | 99 | | 27,000 | 45¾ | | 16,000 | 70⅝ |
| Chi & Ind Coal 1st | 5,000 | 99⅞ | | 37,000 | 46⅛ | | 3,000 | 70¼ |
| | 11,000 | 100 | | 15,000 | 46 | | 10,000 | 71 |
| Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts | 5,000 | 41½ | M, K & T of Texas 5s | 1,000 | 76 | St L & Iron Mt 2d | 2,000 | 105 |
| Chi & N W S F 5s | 1,000 | 110 | | 14,000 | 76¼ | St L & S Fr G M 5s | 5,000 | 85½ |
| Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s | 2,000 | 111 | | 5,000 | 76½ | | 3,000 | 86 |
| | 2,000 | 106¾ | Mo, Kan & East 1st | 20,000 | 84 | | 4,000s20F | 86 |
| Chi, R I & P Ext 5s | 5,000 | 103⅞ | | 2,000 | 84½ | St L & S Fr Con 4s | 5,000 | 86 |
| | 2,000 | 103½ | | 15,000 | 84 | | 15,000 | 38½ |
| Chi, R I & P Deb 5s | 31,000 | 92 | Mob & Ohio G M 4s | 35,000 | 66 | | 5,000 | 39 |
| C, San & C Con 1st | 1,000 | 105½ | | 2,000 | 66¼ | St L & San Fr 2d Class C | 20,000 | 112⅛ |
| Col, H V & Tol 5s | 1,000 | 91¼ | N Y Cent & H Ext 4s | 5,000 | 103 | St Louis S W 1st | 2,000 | 59⅝ |
| | 3,000 | 91 | N Y, Chi & St L 4s | 5,000 | 101⅝ | | 25,000 | 60 |
| | 1,000, c | 91 | | 1,000 | 101½ | | 6,000 | 60½ |
| Den & Rio Grande 4s | 1,000 | 83⅜ | Registered | 5,000 | 100¼ | | 7,000 | 60¼ |
| | 10,000 | 83½ | N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol | 2,000 | 73 | | 2,000 | 60⅜ |
| East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s | 2,000 | 104⅝ | N Y, N H & H 4s | | | | 3,000 | 60⅛ |
| Eliz, Lex & B S 5s | 1,000 | 99½ | N Y, Cons Deb Certs | | | St Louis S W 2d | 14,000 | 19 |
| | 1,000 | 99¾ | All Installments Paid | 5,000 | 130½ | | 21,000 | 19½ |
| Erie Cons Gold 7s | 1,000 | 134½ | | 7,000 | 140 | | 15,000 | 19⅝ |
| Ft Worth & D C 1st | 14,000 | 73 | N Y, O & W Ref 4s | 10,000 | 87¾ | | 5,000 | 19⅝ |
| Gen Elec Co Deb 5s | 1,000 | 91½ | Nor Pac 1st Coup | | 115½ | | 22,000 | 20 |
| Grand R & Ind 4½s | 1,000 | 105½ | Nor Pac 2d Coup | 5,000 | 88¼ | | 14,000 | 20⅜ |
| G Bay, W & St P 1st | 1,000 | 62 | | 5,000 | 88⅝ | | 20,000 | 20 |
| Gal, Har & San An | 5,000 | 99 | | 10,000 | 89 | St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s | 1,000 | 119½ |
| | | | | 5,000s20F | 89 | Montana Ext 4s | 5,000 | 85 |
| | | | | 5,000 | 89¼ | St P & Nor Pac 6s | 1,000 | 117 |
| | | | | 6,000s20F | 89 | San An & Ar Pass 4s | 11,000 | 57¼ |
| | | | | | | | 1,000 | 57⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 15,000 | 57¼ |
| | | | | | | | 16,000 | 57¼ |
| | | | | | | | 8,000 | 57⅜ |
| | | | | | | Savannah & West 1st | 12,000 | 54½ |
| | | | | | | South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated | 12,000 | 90½ |
| | | | | | | | 8,000 | 91 |
| | | | | | | | 2,000 | 90¾ |
| | | | | | | | 3,000 | 91 |
| | | | | | | Southern Ry 1st 5s When Issued | | |
| | | | | | | With Jan, 1895, Coup | 3,000 | 87½ |
| | | | | | | Sutherland Falls 6 per cent. bonds | 1,000 | 87½ |
| | | | | | | | 1,000 | 87⅞ |
| | | | | | | | 21,000 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | 1,000 | 88⅛ |
| | | | | | | | 7,000 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | 16,000 | 88⅛ |
| | | | | | | With July, 1895, Coup | 1,000 | 88⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 89⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 2,000 | 89⅜ |
| | | | | | | With July, 1898, Coup | 4,000 | 79½ |
| | | | | | | Bo Yuba Wat Co 6s | 5,000 | 102¼ |
| | | | | | | Tenn Coal, I & R 6s | | 107½ |
| | | | | | | Birmingham Div 1st | 2,000 | 79 |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 80 |
| | | | | | | Texas & Pac 1st 5s | 1,000 | 80½ |
| | | | | | | | 8,000 | 89¾ |
| | | | | | | | 8,000 | 89¾ |
| | | | | | | | 1,000 | 89¾ |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 89¾ |
| | | | | | | | 2,000 | 89¾ |
| | | | | | | Texas & Pac 2d Inc | 25,000 | 26¾ |
| | | | | | | | 48,000 | 26⅝ |
| | | | | | | | 24,000 | 26⅞ |
| | | | | | | | 26,000 | 27 |
| | | | | | | | 10,000 | 26⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 12,000 | 27 |
| | | | | | | | 25,000 | 26⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 23,000 | 27 |
| | | | | | | | 14,000 | 27¼ |
| | | | | | | | 40,000 | 27½ |
| | | | | | | | 1,000 | 27⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 53,000 | 27¼ |
| | | | | | | | 10,000 | 27 |
| | | | | | | Third Ave 1st 5s | 1,000 | 119¼ |
| | | | | | | Tol, S L & K C 1st Trust Receipts | 10,000 | 60¼ |
| | | | | | | Union Pac 6s, 1896 | 2,000 | 104½ |
| | | | | | | Union Pac 1st, 1897 | 2,000 | 106⅞ |
| | | | | | | Un Pac Ext S F 8s | 1,000 | 97 |
| | | | | | | U P, Den & Gulf 1st | 5,000 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 40½ |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 40⅞ |
| | | | | | | | 6,000 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | 4,000 | 41¼ |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 41½ |
| | | | | | | | 20,000 | 41⅝ |
| | | | | | | | 34,000 | 41½ |
| | | | | | | | 20,000 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | 25,000 | 41¼ |
| | | | | | | | 8,000 | 41⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 4,000 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | 30,000 | 41⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 10,000 | 41½ |
| | | | | | | | 25,000 | 41⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 8,000 | 42 |
| | | | | | | | 7,000 | 42¼ |
| | | | | | | U Pac Lin & Col 1st | 2,000 | 42 |
| | | | | | | | 3,000 | 43 |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 45 |
| | | | | | | U S Cordage Co 1st | 1,000 | 75 |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 74¼ |
| | | | | | | | 2,000 | 74⅜ |
| | | | | | | U S Leather Co 6s | 5,000 | 110 |
| | | | | | | Wabash 1st 5s | 1,000 | 104¼ |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 104 |
| | | | | | | | 3,000 | 104¼ |
| | | | | | | Det & Chi Ext | 6,000 | 99 |
| | | | | | | Wabash 2d 5s | 10,000 | 71¼ |
| | | | | | | Wash, Ohio & W 1st | 2,000 | 79 |
| | | | | | | W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs | 8,000 | 25 |
| | | | | | | West Shore Gtd 4s | 10,000 | 105⅜ |
| | | | | | | | 46,000 | 106 |
| | | | | | | | 28,000 | 106½ |
| | | | | | | Registered | 10,000 | 105½ |
| | | | | | | Wiscon Cent Co 1st | 5,000 | 56⅛ |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 56½ |
| | | | | | | | 5,000 | 56½ |
| | | | | | | | 2,000s3 | 56½ |
| | | | | | | | 3,000 | 56½ |
| | | | | | | | 7,000 | 56¾ |
| | | | | | | Total sales | | $2,647,500 |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. | 165 | 175 | Den. & R. G. | 12 | 12½ | K. & D. M. pf. | 13 | 16 |
| Alt. & T. H. | 38 | 39 | D. M. & Ft. D. | 6 | 7½ | K. & D. M. pf. | 13 | 16 |
| Am. Coal | 88 | .. | D. M. & Ft. | 31 | .. | L. N. A. & C. | 7 | 8 |
| Am. Dist. T. | 35 | 50 | D. pf. | 31 | .. | L. N. A. & C. pf. | 21 | 22 |
| At. & Pac. | 1 | 1½ | *D., S. S. & A. | 3¾ | 4 | L., S. L. & T. | 1¾ | .. |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 8 | 9 | A. pf. | 7½ | 10½ | M. Coal R. | 101 | .. |
| Bos. A. L. pf. | 100¼ | .. | E. T., V. & G. 1st pf., cts., all pd. | 17 | 20 | M. C. R. pf. | 106 | .. |
| Brunsw'k Co. | 3½ | 5¼ | E. T., V. & G. 2d pf., cts., all pd. | 13 | 14 | Man Beach. | 2 | 6 |
| B., R. & P

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 10.

## Kansas City Water Works.

**To the Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the National Water Works Company, dated August 1st, 1883:**

The undersigned committee announce that holders of bonds constituting considerably more than a majority of the total amount secured by the above mortgage have become parties to the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, whereby the undersigned committee are empowered to represent and act for them.

Such bondholders as are not already parties to the agreement may become such prior to Nov. 20 without penalty.

Under the decree rendered July 5, 1894, tender of title to the city of the water works plant is required to be made by the company on or before Dec. 1, 1894. Unanimity of action is necessary to accomplish this end, and the interests of the holders of bonds secured by this mortgage require united action on their part.

All bondholders who have not already subscribed the agreement are urged to do so at once. Copies of the agreement may be obtained from any one of the undersigned, or from the **UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY**, 59 Cedar Street, New-York, the trustee appointed by the agreement.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1894.

**GIDEON WELLS,**
Attorney Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.
**H. W. BARTOL,**
Trustee Estate of B. H. Bartol, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn.
**JAMES TIMPSON,**
Second Assistant Treas. Mutual Life Ins. Co., 32 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y.
**WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON,**
Wilson, Colston & Co., Baltimore, Md.

## BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION OF THE Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

**THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY** 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.**

**THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,** 51 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said Trust Companies and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their Bonds, under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

## Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan REORGANIZATION.

**To the stockholders, holders of the 1st Mtge. Bonds of its several divisions, and the Consolidated Mtge.:**

**Notice is hereby given that the plan of reorganization submitted to you on Sept. 21, has been modified, and is now endorsed by the representations of the Mt. Pleasant, Cadillac and Lake Michigan Division bondholders and the stockholders' committee.**

**It is important in order to perfect a speedy reorganization that all security holders deposit their holdings without delay with the respective depositaries.**

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 2) William St. DEPOSITORY FOR ALL BONDS.

The Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St. DEPOSITORY FOR THE STOCK.

**GEO. W. MURRAY,**
**WM. H. MALE,**
**THOS. A. McINTYRE,**
**JOS. RICHARDSON,** } Committee.
**HENRY S. REDMOND,**
**E. C. STEDMAN,**
**JAMES B. CLEWS,**
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel, 20 William St.
D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St.

## INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD FIRST MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Central Trust Company Certificates for the First Mortgage six and seven per cent. bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company that, pursuant to paragraph sixth of the agreement of bondholders, dated Oct. 1, 1894, a meeting of the holders of certificates for bonds deposited pursuant to said agreement has been called, and will be held at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, 54 Wall Street, New-York, on Friday, November 16, 1894, at ten o'clock A. M.

At said meeting there will be presented for the consideration of certificate holders important questions touching their interests, and any resolutions adopted by a two-thirds vote will bind all certificate holders. It is therefore important that as many certificate holders as possible shall be represented at such meeting in person or by proxy.

Dated New-York, November 9, 1894.

HENRY W. SMITH, Chairman;
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Majority of Committee.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

**LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.**

**REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14,**

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$5,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 U. S. Leather Co. 6 p. c. Debenture Bds., 1913.
$5,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. 1st p. c. Cons. Bds., 1928.
$4,000 Montana Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$10,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 2d Mtge. Certfs.
$1,000 Oregon R'way & Navigation Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Trust Co. Certf.)
$6,000 Deutsche Verein 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$100 Deutsche Verein Certf. of Indebtedness.
40 shs. Central National Bank.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Cleve., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. common.
290 shs. Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. common.
100 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
1,000 shs. Phoenix Mining Co.
50 shs. Consld. Refrigerating Co. Certf. of Deposit.
50 shs. Consld. Electric Storage Co.
$250 Subscription to the Capital Stock of the New-York & New-Jersey Bridge Co.
10 shs. Credit Indemnity Co. North Carolina. (For account of whom it may concern.)
4 2-3 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. common.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
10 shs. Long Island Bank.
5 shs. New-Jersey & San Domingo Brewing Co.
200 shs. Sprague Electric Elevator Co.
20 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co. common.
25 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co. prefd.
100 shs. Central Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. pref.
$500 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1918.
28 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
$666 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip, 1888 & 1890.
$400 United States 4 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$4,000 Hudson River Steamboat Co., Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$2,500 Pleasure Island Co., Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$500 Albany & Troy Steamboat Co., Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd. (Hypd.)
$21,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Marble Co.

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine quiet; steady; 28½@29c. Rosin steady; dull; common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits of turpentine steady at 25½c. Tar steady at $1.25. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—Turpentine firm; 25c; receipts, 24 casks. Resin—Good strained steady; $1; receipts, 203 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c. Rosin firm at $1.05.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

**BUILDING MATERIALS.**—The market is closed with a quiet trade in bricks, the rainy weather having reduced the demand somewhat. Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.25@$4.62½; upriver hard, $4@$4.37½; Jerseys, $4@$4.25; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $19@$20....There is a fair demand for Rosendale cement, and prices are 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.75@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.05@$2.55....Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl and do, finishing, $1, with 5 per cent. off for cash; State common lime, 75@80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10. There is a good demand for laths at $1.70@$1.75 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

COFFEE—Spot Rio steady; quiet; No. 7, 15½c....Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8, to be shipped, 13¾c, 5,000 bags Maracaibo, 18¼c for good Cucuta; 1,800 bags Porto Cabello, and 1,000 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Option sales and exchanges of 26,500 bags Rio; market closed barely steady; unchanged to 10 points down; Havre irregular; ½@¾f up; Hamburg steady; ¼@1 pfennig up; November delivery closed at 13.55@13.60c, (selling at 13.50@13.70c for 3,000 bags,) December at 12.65@12.70c, (selling at 12.65@12.85c for 7,750 bags,) January at 12.15@12.20c, (selling at 12.15@12.30c for 3,000 bags,) February at 11.80@11.90c, March at 11.55@11.60c (selling at 11.60@11.70c for 4,250 bags,) April at 11.35@11.45c, May at 11.25@11.30c, (selling at 11.30@11.45c for 500 bags,) September at 10.90@11c, (selling at 11.10@11.15c for 1,750 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 125,670 bags; at other distributing points, 72,819 bags; warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 5,403 bags.

COTTON—Futures market firm and active; sales, 104,000 bushels, including, for shippers, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to arrive, 50½c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels do, 51¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 57c, delivered; 8,000 bushels yellow, 57¾c, delivered; 8,000 bushels ungraded mixed, 51¼c, delivered; 5,000 bushels rejected, 51@51¼c, delivered, and 48,000 bushels No. 3, 51c, afloat....Receipts, 21,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 52,868 bushels; in the interior, 155,789 bushels; exports, 109,318 bushels....Options dull; firm; ⅝@¾c higher; better West; local covering; following wheat.... Option sales, 240,000 bushels; 25,000 bushels November, 50⅝@50¾c, closing at 50⅝c; 15,000 bushels December, 51¼@51½c, closing at 51½c; January closing at 53¾c; 200,000 bushels May, 53¾@54¼c, closing at 54¼c.

OATS—Spot firmer; fairly active....Sales, 92,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 red, 35½@36c; 22,500 for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c; track mixed, 33@34c; track white, 37@40c for 17,000 bushels....Options firm; moderately active; ½@¾c up; better West; local covering....Options sales, 200,000 bushels; November closing at 32¼c; 100,000 bushels December, 33¼@33¾c, closing at 33¼c; January closing at 34c; 25,000 bushels February, 34½@35c, closing at 34½c; 50,000 bushels May, 35¾@36¼c, closing at 36¼c; No. 2 white 25,000 bushels December, 36¾@37c, closing at 37c....Receipts, 72,300 bushels; exports, 86 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts lighter and market a shade firmer. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 55c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 40@45c. Rye straw, 35@50c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—Quiet; grades more active for export; prices steady....State quotations, 8@11c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@11c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Tin quiet; spot at 14.55c....Copper steady at 9.50c....Lead easy at 3.12½c....Spelter easy at 3.35c.

OILS—Cottonseed firmer; good demand; sales, 300 bbls prime yellow, 29c; 200 bbls prime crude, 24½@24½c; equal to 5,000 bbls crude, in bulk, in Texas, 20c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products firmer; quiet....PORK dull; unchanged; sales, 100 bbls; mess, $13.50@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16; family mess, $13.50@$14....DRESSED HOGS quiet; 6c for 100 lb average, 6c for 200 lb, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb; pigs, 6¼@6¾c; interior deliveries, 78,000 head....CUTMEATS quiet; pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7c; 5¾@6¼c for hams, 5⅝@7½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF inactive; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$16.50....BEEF HAMS dull; at the West, $16; here, $17@$17.50. ....LARD—Western steam firmer; quiet; sales, 200 tcs, cash, 7.45c; city steam firm; 7c; sales, 75 tcs; options, November closed 7.35c nominal; January, 7.35c nominal; refined quiet; Continent, 7.70c; South America, 8c; compound active; 5@5¼c....TALLOW dull; unsettled; city, 4¾c asked. 4½c bid....STEARINE—Lard stearine active; city, 9½c; prompt; 9¼c future; oleostearine steady; sales, 25,000 lb, 6¾c....BUTTER firm for choice; good demand; Western creamery, 25c; do, poor to prime, 15@23½c; Pennsylvania, do, 18@24½c; do, State creamery, 18@24½c; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 22¼@23c; do, poor to prime, 14@21c; imitation creamery, 13@19c; Western dairy, 11@16c; Western factory, 10@14c; June creamery, 16@21½c....CHEESE fairly active and firm for fancy; State, full cream, large, 8@10½c; fancy, 10½@10½c; small, 10½c; part skims, 3¼@7c; full skims, 2½@3c....EGGS firmer; light receipts; state and Pennsylvania, 25@26c; Western, 24@25c; Western, per case, $3@$4.75; limed, 16c; held fresh, 18@21c.

COFFEE—Very good inquiry; small supplies; prices firm....Domestic quoted at 4¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5⅞@6¾c, head at 6@6¼c, Patna at 4¾@4¾c, and Japan at 4⅝@4¾c.

SUGAR—Raw very active; firm....Sales, 150,642 bags centrifugals, 96° test, 3½c; 1,650 bags do, 96° test, 2 17-32c, in bond; 510 hhds muscovado, 89° test, 3c; 2,000 tons molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c; 3,000 tons Hollo, 89° test, 2¾c, and 79,000 tons Manila, 87° test, 2¾c....Refined quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3½c; muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c....Refined active; firm; cutloaf and crushed, 4⅝@4¾c; powdered, 4 7-16@4¾c; granulated, 4 3-16@4¼c; confectioners' A, 4 1-16@4¼c; yellow, 3 13-16@4c; off A, 3 13-16@4⅛c; yellow, 3 3-16@3 15-16c.

TOBACCO—Moderate demand; prices steady....Sales, 75 cases 1892 New-England Havana, 10@13c; 125 cases 1893 New-England Havana, 10@13c; 125 cases 1893 State Havana, 6@8c; 150 cases 1893 Zimmer's, 11@12c; 150 cases sundries, 6@20c; 200 bales Havana, 70c@$1.05; 450 bales Sumatra, 90c@$3, in bond.

WOOL—Demand chiefly for small lots; offerings less urgent; prices steadier....Sales, 19,000 lb Montana, 11@13c; 9,000 lb Spring Texas, 12@13c; 16,000 lb Fall, do, 80@35c; 4,000 lb Mexican, 10c; 13,000 lb combing, 104,000 lb pulled, 19,000 lb South America, 6,000 lb Cape, 21,000 lb China, and 74,000 lb carpet, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights are all firm, except London, on a scarcity of room. Chartering slow, except cotton steamers, which are active at strong rates. Berth engagements: To Rotterdam, 60,000 bushels buckwheat, 5½c November and 6c December shipment; to Liverpool, 40,000 bushels, 17s 6d; 25 tcs beef, 3s 6d; 5,000 bxs bacon, 25c 1er box; 2,000 bales rail cotton, 11-64d; 1,500 bbls apples, 2s 6d; 1,000 bbls oysters, 3s; to Antwerp, 500 bbls lubricating oil, 2s 6d; 200 tons oilcake, 10s; to Havre, 100 tcs lard, 18s per 100 lb; to Newcastle, 1,000 sacks flour, 10s. Charters: British steamer, general cargo, including cattle on deck, Baltimore to Havre, 18s 6d; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 40s, December; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 40s, December; British steamer, cotton, Savannah to Liverpool, 40s, December; British steamer, cotton, Norfolk to Liverpool, at or about 32c 6d; Norwegian steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, 30s —Bremen, 31s—December; British steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, on private terms; British steamer, cotton, Port Royal to Liverpool, on private terms; British steamer, 55,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to west coast of Italy, at or about 17c; Norwegian steamer, 271 tons, West India time charter, 6 months, £370 per month; British tark, phosphate rock, Fernandina to Honolulu, 27s 6d; bark, lumber, Portland to Buenos Ayres, $7—Rosario, $8; bark, 743 tons, general cargo, Rosario to New-York or Boston, $3,000; schooner, lumber, Wilmington, N. C., to Haiti or Puerto Rico, $6.25 and port charges; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Gonaives and back, on private terms; schooner, general cargo, hence to San Domingo City and back, on private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Saguanay, $1.75 Spanish gold; schooner, lumber, St. Simon's to Boston, $4.75; schooner, lumber, Satilla to Philadelphia, $4.37½; schooner, phosphate rock, Fernandina to Baltimore, $1.90; schooner, phosphate rock, Bull River to Baltimore, $1.80; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Galveston, $2.05; schooner, stone, hence to Mayport, $1 and discharged; schooner, cement, Rondout to Wilmington, N. C., 18c; schooner, salt, hence to Fernandina, $1; schooner, feed, hence to Bangor, $2 per ton; schooner, plaster, in bags, hence to Provincetown, $1.

## CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9.—The course of wheat was steadily upward to-day, prices gaining strength as they advanced. The inspiration seemed to come from abroad, but minor influences seconded the movement. Liverpool cables at the start came with a gain that was entirely out of proportion to our appreciation of yesterday, an advance of from ½d to 1d being given, and closing advices reported ¼@½d additional.

New-York was leading in strength, and early in the day was prominently identified with the buying side in this market, later, however, showing but little, if any, interest. Lighter receipts in the Northwest—655 cars—and bad weather tended to encourage holders, and toward the end of the session local professionals were doing their utmost to further boom values. The Government report which is due to-morrow will not treat of wheat feeding in so far as to estimate the amount so consumed, and will probably have nothing to say as to the yield. Chicago received 105 cars to-day, 5 cars more than expected, and the estimate for to-morrow is for another falling off in arrivals.

The primary market receipts were small to-day, and there is talk of a further limitation. Export clearances of wheat and flour were 163,189 bushels, and 46,550 bushels were taken out of store. Minneapolis reported a brisk demand for cash wheat at strong prices, and 25,000 bushels No. 2 Spring wheat were sold in this market, with terms kept private. Closing Board of Trade cables from the Continent were tighter for Paris, lower for Berlin, and unchanged for Antwerp. May wheat opened from 59¼c to 59½c, sold between 59½c and 60¼c, closing 1⅝c higher than yesterday, at 60¼@60¾c. The demand for cash lots was good, sales averaging ½c higher, the nominal close being a full cent over yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 533,076 bushels; shipments, 380,472 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 99,122 bushels; shipments, 28,608 bushels.

Corn—A strictly local business was transacted in corn, with the firmness due entirely to the strength of wheat. Speculation was, so far as the outside was concerned, out of the market. The bad weather and lighter receipts, Chicago having only 107 cars, the 200 cars had been estimated, communicated something of steadiness to the first hour's trading. Cables were easy, with Liverpool quotations ½d lower. Withdrawals from store were 89,804 bushels, and 50,278 bushels cleared from the Atlantic ports. May corn opened from 50c to 50¼c, sold between 49⅞c and 50⅜c, and closed at 50¼c, ⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was about ¼c higher than yesterday, with a tendency to weakness. Receipts at principal Western points, 250,059 bushels; shipments, 53,266 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 52,868 bushels.

Oats were moderately higher than yesterday, but nothing of interest came to the front during the session. The tone was borrowed from the other markets, the range keeping within narrow boundaries throughout. Receipts were 119 cars, and 87,655 bushels were inspected out of store. May closed 29⅛c, a gain of ⅜c over yesterday's final figures. Cash oats were steady to ¼c better.

Rye—Small offerings restricted business in the rye market. There was a disposition to buy the future, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, and there were some orders for cash wheat. No. 2 on the regular market was 47½c; sample sales of No. 3 ranged from 46½c to 47¼c; November was nominally 47¼c; December, 48c bid; May, 51c bid.

Barley was quiet, with light offerings and a fair demand. The tone was steady to firm. Receipts were 28 cars. No. 4 sold at 52c; No. 3 was firm at 52@54½c; No. 2, 54½@56c; choice Minnesota, to arrive, sold at 56c.

Provisions—The Anglo-American Packing Company sold some stuff to-day which was bought earlier in the week at cheaper prices. The Cudahy Packing Company bought fairly well of pork. Aside from these transactions, which were by no means of significance, there was nothing of importance in to-day's provision market. Prices were well sustained, and at the close received some benefit from a bulge in wheat. At the close January pork was 5@7½c higher than yesterday, January lard 7½c higher, and January ribs a shade higher. Domestic and foreign markets were strong and higher. Receipts were moderate and shipments large. The cash market was a little firmer.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 180 cars; oats, 115 cars; hogs, 21,000 head.

Freights—Nothing doing. Rates were steady.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat No. 2— | | | | |
| Nov. | 53¾ | 54⅞ | 53⅜ | 54⅜ |
| Dec. | 54⅛@54⅜ | 55¼ | 54⅛ | 55⅛@55¼ |
| May | 59¼@59½ | 60¾ | 59¼ | 60⅛@60¼ |
| Corn No. 2— | | | | |
| Nov. | 50¾ | 50⅞ | 50¾ | 51 |
| Dec. | 49⅞ | 50⅛ | 49⅝ | 50⅛ |
| May | 50 @50⅛ | 50⅝ | 49⅞ | 50¼ |
| Oats No. 2— | | | | |
| Nov. | 28 | 28⅜ | 28 | 28⅜ |
| Dec. | 28⅜ | 28¾ | 28⅜ | 28⅝ |
| May | 32⅛ | 32¼@32⅜ | 31⅞ | 32¼@32⅜ |
| Mess pork, per bbl— | | | | |
| Jan. | $12.00 | $12.05 | $11.92½ | $12.05 |
| May | 12.30 | 12.35 | 12.27½ | 12.35 |
| Lard, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Jan. | 7.00 | 7.02½ | 6.95 | 7.02½ |
| May | 7.15 | 7.17½ | 7.10 | 7.17½ |
| Short ribs, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Jan. | 6.07½ | 6.10 | 6.05 | 6.10 |
| May | 6.25 | 6.27½ | 6.22½ | 6.27½ |

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—There was a good demand, both for local and export account; prices were firm at previous quotations; No. 2 Spring wheat, 58¾@59c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@56c, by sample; No. 2 red, 54⅝@55¾c; No. 2 corn, 51c; No. 2 oats, 28½@28⅝c; No. 2 rye, 47¼c; No. 2 barley, 54½@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45½@$1.46; prime timothy seed, $5.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $12.12½@$12.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.97½@$7.05; short ribs sides (loose), $6.12½@6.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed) $5.62½@$5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, $5.18; granulated, $4.38; standard A, $4.38 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 56c; boiled, 59c.

| Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 8,952 | 6,247 |
| Wheat, bushels | 83,643 | 87,607 |
| Corn, bushels | 122,050 | 47,542 |
| Oats, bushels | 151,800 | 48,701 |
| Rye, bushels | 10,300 | 620 |
| Barley, bushels | 43,000 | 18,664 |

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firmer; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 18@21c. Eggs were firm and higher; fresh stock, 20c per dozen.

## STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—With wheat futures 1c higher at noon than at the opening, and with the opening higher than the close yesterday, and the close higher than noon prices, the bulls had decidedly the best end of the market; the advance was not traceable to any specific cause; there was a heavy local trade in futures; the net gain over closing prices of yesterday was about 1¼c for May and 1⅞c for December; the feeling was firm from the start, and closing prices were top; December closed yesterday at 55⅝c, opened strong this morning at 56c, and rallied steadily to a close at 57⅝c; May closed yesterday at 58½c, opened this morning 3c higher, at 58½c, and advanced steadily to a close at 59⅝@59¾c, with 64⅞c the closing price a year ago; cash wheat took a boom, and millers seemed to be willing to pay 1c advance; there is a strong demand for spot wheat; millers that bought yesterday at 57¼c were heavy bidders to-day at 58½@58¾c, and over 200 cars were reported purchased; receipts, 224,250 bushels; shipments, 17,500 bushels; on track, No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, 57¾c. Corn—No. 3, 46@46¼c; No. 2 white, 44c. Oats—No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 3, 29¼c. Flour was more active and selling better at $3.15@$3.40 for patents; $1.85@$2.20 for bakers'; production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 36,307 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $9.75@$10 bulk, $11@$11.50 in sacks; shorts, $11 @$12.25.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—Spring Wheat—Market quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 old, hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 66c; 15,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern, do, 64½c; 28,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, spot, 61¾@61¾c; 9,000 bushels No. 1 do, 65½@66¼c, spot; closing, No. 1 hard, old, spot, 71c; do, new, 66¾c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 65c; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 68¼c; no new spot or cost, insurance, and freight offered; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 63¼c; No. 2 Spring, 62c, spot; Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 55½c, on track and store; No. 1 white, 58½c, on track, 60c in store, asked. Corn scarce; demand light; 2 cars sold at 50c, on track. Quotations: No. 2 corn, 56c; No. 4 corn, 47c; no grade, 44@46c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 corn, 55½c, in store. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34¼c; No. 2 mixed, 31c, on track. Barley—Demand fair; market firm; unchanged. Rye lower; 2 cars No. 2 sold at 52½c; 1 car No. 3 at 45c, on track. Flour quiet, steady; unchanged. Millfeed strong; good demand; unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 3c; corn, 2¾c; oats, 2c; barley, 2½c, to hold on arrival at New-York. Receipts—Flour, 25,400 bbls; wheat, 108,000 bushels; corn, 81,600 bushels; oats, 25,800 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 36,000 bbls; wheat, 29,500 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; barley, 18,000 bushels. Canal—Wheat, 176,000 bushels; corn, 25,400 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Flour strong and higher; receipts, 8,310 bbls; shipments, 7,184 bbls; patent, $2.40@$2.50; extra fancy, $2.15@$2.25; fancy, $2@ $2.10; choice, $1.70@$1.80; rye flour, $3. Bran—Sacked sold at lake and rail points at 59½c, east track at 60½@61c, and at mill in small lots at 62@63c. Wheat lower; receipts, 29,350 bushels; shipments, 2,020 bushels; December, 51¼@51⅝c; May, 57c. Corn higher; receipts, 23,900 bushels; shipments, 2,016 bushels; December, 46½c; May, 47¼c. Oats higher; receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 4,244 bushels; May, 32⅜c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.62½; on order, $13.12½c. Lard—Prime steam, $6.85; choice, $6.97½. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6½c; shorts, 6¾c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 7¼c; clear ribs, 7¼c; shorts, 7½c. High wines firm at $1.23. Wool steady and quiet; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low and coated, 11 @12c; hard burry, 8c; Western and Northern—Medium, 11@12c; fine medium, 9@11c; coarse and low, 7@10c; heavy fine, 7@8c; Texas—Medium, 12@14c; coarse and low, 9@11c. Bagging—Order prices, 7¾@8c; 2-lb, 6¾@7c; 2¼-lb, 6¼@6¾c. Ties, 70c. Hemp—twine, 9c per lb. Lead dull and weak; spot offered at 2.92½c, but no sales. Spelter—Sellers at 3.15c, and 3.12½c bid.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Flour—Market steadier and demand fairly active; Spring patent, $3.40. Wheat firm; receipts moderate; demand light; no sales reported. Corn firm; dealers taking only a limited amount for immediate distribution. White ear, new, 41c; mixed ear, 41c; yellow ear, new, 44c; No. 2 mixed, new, 40½c; sample yellow, shelled, new, 47½c. Oats firmer, with only a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Rye steady; No. 2, 51c. Bran, $12.50@$13. Middlings, $15@ $15.50 in bulk, on track. Pork firm; light demand; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.75; family, $12.75; clear family, $13.75. Lard firm; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle-dried, 7¾c; prime steam strong at 6.90@7c. Dry-salted meats strong; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; box meats worth ¼c more. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 6½c; loose short rib sides, 7c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Whisky—Market steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.23; sales, 648 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—Speculative wheat maintained its upward tendency to-day, although it had some set-backs, and an advance was maintained at the close; May opened at 59¼c, declined ⅛c, then rallied to 60¾c, and closed at 60¼c, with cash and December 4c below; sample wheat was ½@1d higher, and wanted at the advance. Barley firm and active; No. 2, 53¼@54c; extra No. 3, 52¼@53c. Corn firm at 48c for No. 3, new; 53¼@54c for old to forward. Rye steady and moderate demand; No. 1, on track, 50¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, on track, 32c; No. 3, do, 31½c. Flour firm and in fair demand, choice selling as high as $3.20. Bran, $12.25@$12.75; middlings, $13.25@$13.75; standard, $15. Provisions steady; mess pork, $12 for cash and $11.95 for January. Receipts—Flour, 1,800 bbls; wheat, 11,700 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels; barley, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 400 bbls; wheat, 7,800 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 2,208 bushels.

PEORIA, Nov. 9.—Corn active; lower; No. 2, 49c; No. 3, 48¼c; receipts, 56,550 bushels; shipments, 650 bushels. Oats active; easy; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; receipts, 20,000 bushels; shipments, 15,400 bushels. Rye scarce; No. 2 nominal. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.23 for high wines; receipts, 140 bbls; shipments, 525 bbls.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

BEEVES—Receipts, 128 cars, or 2,198 head; 107 cars consigned direct and 21 cars for the market; making, with 5 cars in yesterday, 212 cars on sale. No good beeves in the yards; on light supplies, the feeling was very firm and prices 15@25c higher, quality considered, with an early clearance of the yards; any exporter bought 1,400 head; ordinary to fair native steers sold at $3.90@$5 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2.10 @$4.25; bulls at $1.85@$3.75; cows at $1.25@ $2.90, and by the head at $7.25@$9 each. Citydressed native sides firm at 6¾@9½c lb. Cable advices from London and Liverpool quote refrigerated beef stronger at 7½@9c lb; American live cattle firmer at 9@10c, estimated dressed weight. Dressed mutton slow at 8@10c. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow, on the Etruria, 2,000 quarters of beef will be shipped to Liverpool by Eastmans Company; on the Mohawk, to Liverpool, 322 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, also 175 cattle and 1,000 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; on the Spain, 220 cattle and 800 sheep for D. H. Sherman, also 316 cattle for M. Goldsmith; on the Mohican, to Havre, 510 cattle for N. Morris; the Bolivia takes out, to Glasgow, 175 cattle, and the Caribbean Prince, to Trinidad, 60 sheep; making a total from this port for the week of 2,498 cattle, 860 sheep, 8,536 carcasses of beef, and 400 carcasses of mutton. SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—8 Virginia steers, 1,410 lb average, at $5 100 lb; 19 do, 1,326 lb, at $4.40; 15 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.60; 8 oxen and steers, 1,090 lb, at $4.10; 5 oxen, 1,500 lb, at $4.10; 2 do, 1,295 lb, at $3.25; 2 bulls, 1,595 lb, at $3.75; 3 do, 810 to 900 lb, at $2; 17 cows, 1,139 lb, at $2.60; 6 do, 1,038 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 950 lb, at $2.10; 6 do, 1,022 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 780 lb, at $1.40; 8 do, 810 lb, at $1.30; 8 do, 874 lb, at $1.25. SHERMAN & CULVER—21 Indiana steers, 1,095 lb, at $4.30; 25 Virginia do, 1,200 lb, at $4.90; 20 Illinois do, 1,307 lb, at $4.70; 19 do, 1,188 lb at $4.60; 38 do, 1,188 lb, at $4.60; 38 do, 1,172 lb, at $4.55; 1 cow, 980 lb, at $1.65. S. SANDERS—10 Virginia steers, 1,357 lb, at $5; 9 do, 1,301 lb, at $4.70; 10 Virginia do, 1,238 lb, at $5; 10 do, 1,233 lb, at $4.70; 12 Ohio do, 1,326 lb, at $4.95; 9 do, 1,212 lb, at $4.35; 1 ox, 1,350 lb, at $4.25; 4 bulls, 755 lb, at $1.85; 15 cows, 890 lb, at $1.40. SHERMAN—21 Illinois steers, 1,120 lb, at $4.40; 19 do, 1,073 lb, at $4.25. NEWTON & CO.—20 Virginia steers, 1,213 lb, at $4.25; 12 Western do, 1,177 lb, at $4.40; 1 stag, 1,380 lb, at $4; 2 heifers, 940 lb, at $3.40; 20 Tennessee oxen, 950 lb, at $2.90. J. SHAMBERG & SON—21 Ohio steers, 1,221 lb, at $4.50; 17 Nebraska do, 1,101 lb, at $4.10. HUME & MULL

# THE BATTLEGROUND BULGARIA

## BISHOPS FIGHT WITH WORDS AND MONEY IS THE PRIZE.

**The Issue Is a Question as to Whether a Few Foreign Souls Are Worth Much American Gold—Insinuations of Bad Generalship May Result in a Clerical Court Martial—Methodist Episcopalians May Cede to Congregationalists.**

The Bulgarian question occupied the greater share of attention yesterday at the meeting of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn. A proposition to abandon the missionary field in that debatable land altogether and let the Congregationalists occupy it alone resulted in a discussion which lasted until the session was ended, and it promises to take up the greater portion of the session this morning.

The controversy was started by a request from the Rev. Dr. George S. Davis, Superintendent of the Methodist missions and school in Bulgaria, for an appropriation of $37,000 for the ensuing year. In his report on the work of his missions Dr. Davis said he understood that an abandonment of that country was contemplated because reports had been circulated calculated to prejudice the committee against the continuance of the missions. He said malcontents and mischiefmakers had circulated false statements concerning the administration of the mission and declared that one defamer, when confronted with evidence, admitted that he had maliciously tried to injure the missions.

One tutor, Dr. Davis said, had been dismissed from the mission school for duplicity and treachery. In answer to the charges that the missions were not worthy of support, he declared that there are now four church buildings in Bulgaria owned by the Methodist converts. During the last ten years, Dr. Davis said in his report, the missions had increased in membership 200 per cent., which was a better showing than any other mission could make. The Bulgarian Prime Minister had indorsed the Methodist missions.

"I deplore," Dr. Davis wrote, "the exportation of rum and missionaries by the same ship to the same field."

Continuing, Dr. Davis said that before effective mission work could be done permanency of the missions must be guaranteed, otherwise the Bulgarians would not leave the Orthodox Greek Church. As an evidence of the favor with which the Methodist converts are regarded by their countrymen, Dr. Davis stated that the Mayors of four important Bulgarian towns were members of the Methodist missions.

Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, was on his feet, as soon as Dr. Davis's report was read, with a motion to discontinue the Bulgarian missions. He declared that Dr. Davis's statements were incorrect and misleading, and said a person of the highest authority had given to him a detailed account of mismanagement and incompetency in the administration of the missions. He was not at liberty, he said, to divulge the name of his informant, but if a special committee of investigation was appointed, Dr. Davis's accuser would appear and furnish all the evidence in his possession.

Dr. Buckley would not read the charges in open session. He then rehearsed the history of the Bulgarian missions, and said more money than was ever justified by the results had been appropriated for their maintenance. Dr. Buckley was supported by the Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston, who moved that the Bulgarian missions be closed, and that $5,000 be appropriated to transfer them to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

A strong defense of the missions in Bulgaria and a plea for their continuance was made by Bishop John M. Walden. There was no friend of the missions, he said, who did not hope that the tide which had been rising for so many years might be stayed. The Bulgarian missions, he declared, had been subjected to more severe criticism than any others. They had had a checkered history, and it was not until two years ago, when Dr. Davis was placed in charge of them, that any effective management was given to them.

"No mission," Bishop Walden declared, "can succeed in a Catholic or a Greek country unless it has churchly edifices, and one great weakness in southern countries is property and places of worship which shall be recognized. Meetings held in houses behind high walls cannot succeed in Bulgaria. The school at Loftcha is taking hold of the family, and is beginning to touch and mold the home life, and it has not had years enough for full fruitage. It would be a shame to abandon it."

The history of the Bulgarian missions, and the obstacles and reverses which they have encountered, were told by Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, who argued for their support and encouragement. The Bulgarian mission was commenced in 1857. It was left without a missionary in 1864, and was altogether abandoned in 1871. Two years later it was reoccupied, but in 1877 it was broken up by war. It was renewed in 1879, and was constituted a Mission Conference in 1892.

"Where," asked Bishop Joyce, "has there been greater missionary success under such circumstances? Bulgaria is the storm centre of Europe, and our Church there went down in blood. Our missionaries and converts there have suffered persecution and martyrdom. We cannot get the Bulgarians to hear us unless we have churches, and we ought to give the mission a home there."

"If we abandon Bulgaria," said Bishop Stephen M. Merrill, "we ought also to abandon Italy, Corea, and West China. But we have no power to abandon Bulgaria, because it is a Mission Conference, and has the same status as a General Conference. It has outgrown our authority. We may starve it, or, as has been suggested, 'make it work for its living,' but our business is to support it. If we withdraw from Bulgaria, we must do the same with some others. The West China Mission, for instance, never has been visited by a Bishop, because it is inaccessible."

"Suppose," asked the Rev. Dr. Sandford Hunt, "that the American Board of Foreign Missions doesn't want our Bulgarian missions? We must sustain the missionaries where they are, and then bring them to the United States, which will cost between $12,000 and $15,000, so that $5,000 would be an inadequate sum to defray the expense of closing up the missions or transferring them."

"I regret the proposition to withdraw from Bulgaria," said the Rev. Dr. Adna B. Leonard. "The mission is struggling against political conditions. We propose to hand the mission over to the Congregationalists. Are we to concede that they can do better work than we? If the mission is dead, let us not impose a corpse upon the American Board. If it is not dead, then let us maintain it. Any change in Bulgarian sentiment must be wrought through Protestant influences. If we had come here with $1,000,000 increase in our collections there would have been no proposition to discontinue our mission. It is not the right thing to do."

Dr. Buckley said the question of money did not enter into his proposition. A mission thirty-seven years old that had cost the church $379,000 had had enough. He declared he did not believe everything Dr. Davis's report stated. He said he would like to read an analysis of the character of the native Bulgarian preachers. They were not to be relied upon in time of trouble. As Bishop Merrill had pointed out that support could not be entirely withdrawn from the mission, he would suggest that $10,000 be appropriated for it, with an additional $5,000 for emergencies. This met the approval of Dr. Cranston, who withdrew his motion to provide for the transfer of the mission.

Dr. Cranston declared that the reports on Bulgaria were a marvelous record of blundering and mismanagement and of patience of the Church at home, and if the mission was not wound up it should at least be forced to depend on its own resources.

"We can fill the world," he said, "with Methodist weaklings, and if you want hard jobs you can find them anywhere. I am willing to give the American Board a chance to succeed where we have failed."

An eloquent plea in defense of the Bulgarian mission was made by Bishop John P. Newman.

"No man here," he said, "is more familiar than I with Bulgaria. In 1861 I went through Bulgaria on horseback with a soldier as an attendant. Those were palmy days. Pettyman and Long were there, and wherever they preached the Bulgarians came in crowds to hear them. No other land in Europe has been so swept by the besom of war, except Poland. No other country in Europe is so surrounded by conflicting interests. It is a war prize and a political prize. With Russia on the north and Turkey on the south, and within the orthodox Greek Church opposing us, our mission has a hard struggle for existence. Not only is there no sympathy, but there is actual persecution. And, then, Bulgaria is robbed of her womanhood, and what other country has suffered that, and where could we expect to have a mission succeed in a country robbed of its womanhood?

"The Cossacks and Turks have robbed that fair land of its mothers and daughters. I once attended, with Dr. Long, a reception given by a Pasha, and I never saw such beautiful women as were at that reception. And yet the Russian Cossack and the Turk have stolen them. Since Bulgaria became a principality Sofia has been the capital and the social and political centre of the country. But our missionaries are not allowed to preach in Sofia. When the proposition to transfer the mission comes up I will present the facts. There is a new Administration there to-day. For years Bulgaria's Prime Minister was a disgrace to the human race. He was a profligate who violated every one of the Ten Commandments. I mean Stambuloff. But now there is a new order of things. All the cities in Bulgaria are to be reconstructed. A public school system, borrowed from that of our own country, has been established, and religious liberty is promised.

"But at the present time only one representative of Protestantism is permitted to reside in Sofia, and to be the medium of communication with the Bulgarian Government. Superintendent Davis is fitted in every way for his position. He is incapable of prevaricating the breadth of a hair or of making a false defense of himself, and those who are with him are incapable of beating a drum to call a congregation. We are at a disadvantage in Bulgaria because we have not access to the Government and are not incorporated. I am in favor of demanding a cancellation of the Durban contract, because it has been violated by the other parties to it, and the permission for the brethren there to organize an independent church, if you refuse to give them a stipend to keep up the mission. Davis won't leave the soil. He has sworn by the Holy Cross to remain there."

More discussion followed, and it was finally decided to consider the question further for decisive action this morning.

Chinese missions were discussed last evening.

No reference was made yesterday to the controversy of the day before between Bishop Edward G. Andrews and Chaplain Charles C. McCabe, over the appropriation for the support of Western missionaries. Chaplain McCabe said to a reporter for The New-York Times that the question was settled.

"I was angry at Bishop Andrews," he said, "for trying to reduce the appropriation this year. It was anxious anger. I was fearful that the appropriations would be reduced. A great injustice would have been done if the proposition had passed. There are 2,000 Methodist missionaries on the frontier who receive $300 a year each for their services. They have families to support, but they are brave men, and they accomplish a wonderful work. It is hard enough for them to live under the most favorable circumstances, but the conditions this year have been unusually hard in every Western State, particularly in Nebraska. Just as the crops were about ready for harvesting a hot wind set in through Nebraska, and some of the other States, and the crops were ruined.

"Everybody was impoverished, and the ministers naturally suffered with the rest. What would have resulted if their appropriation had been reduced can be imagined. But they will not suffer now. Plenty of money will be sent to them. Special collections will be taken up all over the country for them. The Ladies' Home Missionary Society will also help them."

### The Christening of the St. Louis.

From The Philadelphia Times, Nov. 8.

Mrs. Cleveland has consented to christen the big American liner St. Louis when she is launched on Monday next at Cramp's shipyard. The event will take place at noon or shortly afterward. Nearly all the arrangements have been completed. It is expected that Mrs. Cleveland will be accompanied by a distinguished party from Washington, and President Cleveland has also accepted an invitation to be present.

The officers of the International Navigation Company say that practically no invitations for the launch have been issued save for the christening party. The shipyard will be thrown open to the public as usual, and there is no doubt that the yard will see the biggest crowd in its history. Just under the bow of the towering St. Louis there will be a stand erected for Mrs. Cleveland and her party, and the gracious lady of the White House will have the honor of christening the most colossal production of an American shipyard.

# FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Supreme Court of the United States, Friday, Nov. 9, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, and Shiras.

No. 72—George S. Wheeler, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Maria Terrell.—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 61—The steamship Breakwater, &c., appellants, vs. The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Argued by Frank D. Burges for the appellant and George Bethune Adams for the appellee.

No. 64—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James Holmes, and No. 65—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David O'Brien.—Question of jurisdiction argued by W. R. Andrews for Holmes, and by Reese H. Voorhees for O'Brien in support of motions to dismiss, and by A. H. Garland for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in opposition thereto.

No. 67—Mary T. Hays and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. Edward Steiger.—Submitted by Frederic Hall for the plaintiffs in error. No counsel appeared for defendant in error.

No. 69—George T. Emmons and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. Theodore Haltern.—Submitted by D. A. McKnight and M. B. Gerry for the plaintiffs in error, and by H. B. Moulton for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, Nov. 12, will be as follows: Nos. 70, 75, 76, 77, 531, 687, 78, 79, 80, 81.

### Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Calendar for Saturday called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Wills for Probate—Franciska Chrastil, Sarah Byrnes, Josephine H. Boucher, Jacques Bach, Samuel Van Praag, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Goodwin vs. Coddington—Daniel P. Ingraham; Matheson vs. Wharton, Jr.—George C. Holt; Central Park Safe Deposit Company vs. Barker—Edwin B. Woods; Livingston vs. Livingston—Francis P. Lowrey; Rennell vs. Thompson—George M. Van Hoesen; Orr vs. Hackett—H. Armitage Matthews. Russell, J.—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Norris—Edward C. O'Brien.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Graham vs. Le Compte—Daniel McLean; Snow vs. Simon—Samuel B. Paul. Daly, C. J.—Matter of Lawlor—Stephen H. Olin.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Spinelli vs. Venturierl—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. McAdam, J.—Dorsett vs. Smith—Ernest Hall.

### Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company—Robert H. Myers.

### THE UNITED SERVICE.

#### Army.

—A board of officers will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; Major Joseph T. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. John M. Banister, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, Recorder.

—The following-named officers will report for examination for promotion: Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lieut. Charles L. Steele, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut. Edmund D. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. C. G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, ten days; Lieut. John Cotter, Fifteenth Infantry, six months.

#### Navy.

—Medical Director J. H. Clark, Medical Inspector C. H. White, Surgeon T. H. Streets, and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. H. Russell have been detailed as a board of officers at the Naval Laboratory at Brooklyn for the examination of candidates for the medical corps of the navy, and the examination of officers for promotion.

—Paymaster J. H. Griffing has been detached from the Columbia on reporting of his relief, ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.

—Paymaster J. H. Read has been ordered to the Columbia, and will take passage on the steamer for Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 17.

—Carpenter B. F. Fernald has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and placed on the retired list.

—Lieut. J. J. Hunker has been ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard Dec. 1.

—Chief Engineer Ralph Astor has been ordered to inspection duty at the Continental Iron Works.

—Acting Boatswain P. H. Burns has been ordered to the San Francisco Nov. 15.

## EXPENSES OF WINNERS AND LOSERS.

### Candidates File Schedules of What the Election Cost Them.

The following candidates filed their election-expense accounts to-day with the County Clerk:

Peter J. Carpenter, candidate for Alderman in the Twentieth Assembly District, paid $187 for printing, pasters, and distributing circulars.

Walton Percy, candidate for Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District, paid $59.50 for printing.

Titus Merritt, candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District, swears he sent a contribution of $1 to the County Committee of the People's Party, and that is all his canvass cost him.

William Tate, candidate for Alderman in the Sixth Assembly District, paid to the district organization of Tammany Hall $400; to the Tammany Hall General Committee, $123; for printing, $33, and for pasters, $18.75.

Johnnie Simpson, who, as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, made the fight against Tim Campbell, the home-rule candidate, and Theatrical Manager Henry C. Miner, the candidate of Tammany Hall, says that the campaign cost him $227. His printing bill amounted to $180; for coach hire he spent $10; for hanging and distributing his posters, $30, and $7 for postage stamps.

Robert Peach, Republican candidate for Alderman in the First Assembly District, spent $524 for cabs, printing, and contributions to the party club in the district.

Patrick Merrigan, New-York State Democracy candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, gave $100 to the State Democracy, $100 to the German-American Reform Union, and spent $131 for printing lithographs, $48 for pasters, and $18 for cab hire.

The campaign expenses of Nicholas T. Brown, the Tammany candidate for Alderman in the Second District, amounted to $283.75.

E. Holbrook Cushing, the candidate of Good Government Club F for Alderman in the Thirteenth District, expended $115 in aid of his election, $40 of which went to Good Government Club F.

It cost Joseph Schilling, the fusion candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-fourth District, $63, and included in this bill is one of $10 for sundries.

James McCallum, the candidate for Mayor of the People's Party, spent $37.50 during the campaign.

George W. McCaddin, who ran for Sheriff on the same ticket with McCallum, declares that it cost him $286 to run his canvass.

Christian Goetz, the Republican and fusion candidate for Alderman in the Third District, swears that the campaign cost him $1,064. He made a "voluntary contribution" of $300 to the Third Assembly District Republican Association, $200 to the John J. O'Brien Association, and $50 to the O'Brien anti-Tammany organization. Among the other items of his bill is one for $20 paid to Theodore Rhule for discussing the issues of the campaign with the voters of the district.

The expenses of twenty-six candidates of the People's Party for different offices in the county, from $1 to $36, were also filed.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | A. M. |
|---|---|
| Sun rises...6:41 | Sun sets...4:47 |
| Moon sets...3:38 | |

### Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 5:08 | 5:24 | 11:25 | 11:38 |
| Governors Island | 5:25 | 5:48 | 11:36 | 12:02 |
| Hell Gate | 7:18 | 7:41 | 1:04 | 1:30 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 10.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Alps, Kingston | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Bolivia, Glasgow | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Caribbee, Windward Islands | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Dania, Hamburg | ..... | 2:30 P. M. |
| Etruria, Liverpool | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Finance, Colon | 11:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Fulda, Genoa | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Habana, Havana | 11:00 A. M. | 12:45 P. M. |
| Island, Christiansand | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| La Bourgogne, Havre | 9:30 A. M. | 12:30 P. M. |
| Mohawk, London | ..... | ..... |
| Orizaba, Havana | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Trave, Bremen | 4:00 A. M. | 7:00 A. M. |
| MONDAY, NOV. 12. | | |
| Algonquin, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| TUESDAY, NOV. 13. | | |
| Havel, Bremen | 4:00 A. M. | 7:00 A. M. |

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 10.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Oct. 31; Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 3; La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 3; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Oct. 27; Oevenum, Lisbon, Oct. 19; Othello, Antwerp, Oct. 24; Russia, Havre, Oct. 28; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 25; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Oct. 27; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 8; Vega, Gibraltar, Oct. 25.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.—Augusta Victoria, Genoa, Nov. 1; Marteilo, Hull, Oct. 27; Suevia, Hamburg, Oct. 28; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 28.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.—Alliance, Colon, Nov. 4; Chester, Southampton, Nov. 4; Eiffel Tower, St. Michael's, Nov. 1; Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 3; Nomadic, Liverpool, Nov. 2; Rugia, Naples, Nov. 2; Yumuri, Havana, Nov. 8.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.—Athos, Port Limon, Nov. 4; Veendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 31.

### Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Nov. 9.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Hamilton, Venice Aug. 24, via Gibraltar, with mdse to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Swain, Leghorn Sept. 20, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Neptuno, Birkhan, Montego Bay Oct. 31, via Baltimore, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Washington, (Nor.,) Halvesen, Kingston Oct. 15, via Livingston, with mdse to R. Williams, Jr. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Jones, Girgenti Sept. 29, via Gibraltar, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jeanjus, Hull Oct. 19, via Santos, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans Nov. 5, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

Bark Tillie, Dodge, Philadelphia Nov. 1, for Boston.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., NE, light, cloudy, and hazy.

### Sailed.

SS Pocassett, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, Venice, &c.

### Notice to Mariners.

The bell buoy at Sandy Hook, which was dragged out of position this morning, was replaced this afternoon.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a gas-lighted buoy, painted red, and showing a fixed white light, has been substituted for the first-class nun buoy placed near the bow of the steamer Alleghany, sunk in Delaware Bay, below Ship John Shoal Lighthouse, New-Jersey. Ship John Shoal Lighthouse, NNW, ½ W; Cohansey Lighthouse, N, ½ W. The bearings are magnetic. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fourth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 25.

### Miscellaneous.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Saw, from Yokohama, &c., via Suez, for New-York, put into Algiers Nov. 7 for repairs, the furnace crowns of her boiler having colapsed. She will probably proceed to her destination Nov. 12.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New-York Oct. 23 for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hesham, (Br.,) Capt. Hansen, sld. from Messina for New-York Nov. 5.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New-York Nov. 6.

SS Bellerden, (Br.,) sld. from Victoria for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Oct. 25, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Cormack, from Japan and China, for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Lelbnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 4.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Avonmouth for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Ekku Standard, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Colombo, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Naples, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Havre to-day.

CHRISTIANSAND, Nov. 9.—SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schiel, from New-York for Gothenburg and Copenhagen, arr. here at 4 A. M. to-day.

GENOA, Nov. 9.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. here at 11 A. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 9.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York, arr. here at A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. here at 8:12 A. M. to-day.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 67s 6d; prime mess dull at 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 63s 9d; do, medium, dull at 56s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 43s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 35s 6d; long and clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 35s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 34s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 13 lb, firm at 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 50s 6d for September make. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 19s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 7½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 36s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 7d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 4s 10d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 11½d; November dull at 4s 10d; December steady at 4s 9¼d; January steady at 4s 5½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 15s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 2 57-64@2 58-64d; November and December delivery, 2 57-64@2 58-64d; December and January delivery, 2 58-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 2 59-64@2 60-64d; February and March delivery, 2 61-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 2 63-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3@3 1-64d; May and June delivery, 3 2-64@3 3-64d; June and July delivery, 3 4-64@3 5-64d; July and August delivery, 3 6-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Nov. 9—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 19s 9d per cwt; refined petroleum, 4½d per gallon. Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test and 9s 3d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—November, 9s 8¼d; January and March, 9s 10½d.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Sugar quiet. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9¼@10¼ premium; on London, 20½ premium.

### THE DULUTH MARKET.

DULUTH, Nov. 9.—May wheat opened ¼c higher to-day, and advanced to the close, with active trading in the last hour. The day's advance was 1⅛@1¼c, and the close was strong. There was a good demand and few sellers. Cash was also active. About 250,000 bushels were sold for shipment, mostly for New-York direct. The closing: No. 1 hard, cash, 60¼c bid; November, 60¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 58⅞c bid; November, 58¾c; December, 58½c bid; May, 61¼c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 55¾c; No. 3 Northern, 52¾c; rejected, 49¾c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 58¾c. Receipts, 139,700 bushels; shipments, 164,900 bushels. Inspection, 310 cars; last year, 337 cars.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

### The New Columbia Gymnasium—Many Sales by the Brokers.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have bought, through Mr. C. J. Cuskley, from Mrs. Cryder, the four-story brownstone dwelling 35 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92, at $51,000.

Messrs. Gonon & Macdonald have sold, for the estate of William A. Martin, to Dr. Andrew H. Smith, the four-story brownstone dwelling 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, 23.9 by 98.9, at about $65,000.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold, for builders Lindsay & Johnsen, the six three-story stone and brick front dwellings, 328, 332, 334, 336, 338, and 340 West Seventy-first Street, each 18 by 70 by 100. For Livingston & Dunn the same firm has sold, to Judge Sedgwick, the four-story limestone and brick front dwelling 340 West Eighty-eighth Street, 21 by 58 by 100, at $38,000.

Commissioner Randolph Guggenheimer has sold sixteen lots, eight on the north side of One Hundredth Street, 95 feet east of Lexington Avenue, and the other eight comprising the block front on the east side of Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets.

Mr. Guggenheimer has also leased to Columbia College, for two years, the building at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, with the courtyard. The building was designed as a palatial stable, but will be used as a gymnasium. The other stable buildings in the row have been leased—one to Mr. Peters, another to Cornelia Weldenfeld, and two to Joseph Pulitzer. Whitelaw Reid has bought the one at the corner of Fiftieth Street.

Mr. Robert Hughes has sold, to Robert Lloyd, at $40,000, the four-story brownstone single flat at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. R. M. Montgomery has sold, for Philip B. Clark, at $52,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 118 East Thirty-sixth Street, 23 by 90 by 98.9. It was bought in 1867 at $25,000.

Messrs. S. B. Goodale & Son have sold, for Mr. Cozzens, the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 46 by 100, at $68,500. In 1830 the property was bought for $4,400.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have sold, for Lawrence Curnen, to Charles Schutte, at $9,750, the property at 418 West Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9, with three-story frame front building and two-story rear brick building.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold, for John J. Bell, the five-story brick flat 514 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, at $20,000, to Thomas H. Bell, who gives in part payment two lots, 50 by 100, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Union Avenue, at $6,000.

Leo Schlesinger, of Leo Schlesinger & Co., writes to The New-York Times that the published report that he bought for about $245,000, the two four-story buildings, 733 and 735 Broadway, from Dr. H. N. Heineman for Jere C. Lyon, a builder, who intended to tear them down and erect a ten-story office building, is unfounded. He says: "Purchase price is about $255,000, and property has not been bought for C. Lyon, or sold to him. I do not know what I will do with it."

### Brooklyn Realty Matters.

Mr. James R. Ross has sold for Roberta Goodenough to H. T. Liftchild, at $7,700, the three-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling 677 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. T. C. Van Pelt has exchanged for W. J. Pearston, the two three-story buildings 202 and 204 Fifth Avenue, with E. H. Litchfield, for the plot of lots, 88 by 95, on the south side of Third Street, 225 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, three-story frame flat, 25 by 55, $3,600; Thomas F. McDonough, owner.

Ocean Avenue, east side, 95 feet north of Avenue C, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 37.8 by 29.8, $6,000; A. C. Liebler, owner.

Flatbush Avenue, 100 feet north of Sea Breeze Avenue, Coney Island, two-story frame hotel, 30 by 45, $2,500; P. H. Fitzpatrick, owner.

Webster Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Gravesend Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 30 each, $2,200 each; O. Matthews, owner.

East Third Street, west side, 364 feet northwest of Greenwood Avenue, four detached two-story frame dwellings, 17.6 by 45 each, $1,500 each; G. B. Holcomb, owner.

Seventy-first Street, north side, 510 feet northwest of Fifteenth Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19 by 43, $2,500; Miss Carrie Closs, owner.

East Eighteenth Street, east side, 175 feet south of Avenue A, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 49, $4,800; George W. Egbert, owner.

Kings County Penitentiary, southwest corner of Nostrand Avenue and President Street, three-story brick workshop, 40 by 100. $9,245.

### Miscellaneous.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Saw, from Yokohama, &c., via Suez, for New-York, put into Algiers Nov. 7 for repairs, the furnace crowns of her boiler having colapsed. She will probably proceed to her destination Nov. 12.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New-York Oct. 23 for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hesham, (Br.,) Capt. Hansen, sld. from Messina for New-York Nov. 5.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New-York Nov. 6.

SS Bellerden, (Br.,) sld. from Victoria for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Oct. 25, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Cormack, from Japan and China, for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 4.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Avonmouth for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Ekku Standard, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Colombo, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Naples, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Havre to-day.

CHRISTIANSAND, Nov. 9.—SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schiel, from New-York for Gothenburg and Copenhagen, arr. here at 4 A. M. to-day.

GENOA, Nov. 9.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. here at 11 A. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 9.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York, arr. here at A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. here at 8:12 A. M. to-day.

### Sailed.

SS Pocassett, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, Venice, &c.

### Notice to Mariners.

The bell buoy at Sandy Hook, which was dragged out of position this morning, was replaced this afternoon.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a gas-lighted buoy, painted red, and showing a fixed white light, has been substituted for the first-class nun buoy placed near the bow of the steamer Alleghany, sunk in Delaware Bay, below Ship John Shoal Lighthouse, New-Jersey. Ship John Shoal Lighthouse, NNW, ½ W; Cohansey Lighthouse, N, ½ W. The bearings are magnetic. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fourth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 25.

### Miscellaneous.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Saw, from Yokohama, &c., via Suez, for New-York, put into Algiers Nov. 7 for repairs, the furnace crowns of her boiler having colapsed. She will probably proceed to her destination Nov. 12.

### By Cable.

LONDON,